Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XXI, NO. 41. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1884. WHOLE NO. 1081.

WORTLEY BROS.
WORTLEY BROS.
WORTLEY BROS.
WORTLEY BROS.

NEVER HAD SO LARGE A STOCK OF

OVERCOATS.

They are Less in Price than Any Previous Year.

We Bought those Goods to Sell.
We Bought those Goods to Sell.
We Bought those Goods to Sell.
We Bought those Goods to Sell.

EVERY FARMER wants a Nice Yearling Mare to raise, and Charles Samson has got it for sale Cheap.

PIANOS to rent at Samson's.

Those TABER ORGAN boxes are just the thing for COAL BINS and GRAINERIES.

Santa Claus & Smith!

THE OLD PARTNERSHIP RENEWED.
MORE GOODS FOR LESS MONEY.
NO "HARD TIMES" AT "CHRISTMAS TIME."

FOR Albums, Books, Picture Frames, Pocket Books, Hand Bags, Gold Pens, Vases, Jewelry, Fine Candies, and One thousand and one other things, there is no place in The State where a little money will purchase so much.

SANTA CLAUS' Toy Rooms are on the Second Floor of the EMPORIUM. Don't fail to look in there. Call Early at the Emporium, come often, and you will be Sure to find something to suit every case.

SUBSCRIBE at the Emporium for your Papers and Magazines. Club Prices given on nearly everything. Papers Ordered sent to any part of the world. They Make good Christmas presents, but leave your orders soon.

COME and see how good a time you can fix up For a little money. ☞ WE LIKE TO TALK WITH COMMITTEES WHO HAVE CHARGE OF CHRISTMAS TREES.

Santa Claus & Frank Smith.

Christmas Goods

ARE NOW ARRIVING AT

SAMSON'S

MORE BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

A Good Time a Coming.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS.

I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS AND SHAWLS ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD.

H. P. GLOVER.

1081

Cordary's Packing House!

Now is the time to get your Spareribs, Leaf Lard, Hearts, Pigs' Feet, etc., etc., at

N. Cordary's

NEAR THE IRON BRIDGE, ON Congress St., West, Ypsilanti.

1080

Comstock & Ebling.

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS.

CARPETS.

City and Vicinity News.

Friends having business at the Probate office will do themselves and us a favor by requesting notices published in the COMMERCIAL.

PRINCIPAL WILLITS.

There seems to be a good deal of pulling and hawling to dethrone Principal Willits from his serene and satisfactory position at the Normal. The State Board of agriculture extends a pressing invitation, "Come over to Lansing and help us," place yourself at the head of our great State Agricultural College with its princely en endowment. The Lansing Republican says, "Yes, come on." and adds

"It is not yet known whether Mr. Willets will accept the high honor tendered him, but be that as it may, the state board of agriculture has shown excellent wisdom in proffering this responsible position to one so capable of assuming its duties."

And pretty much all the state Journals regardless of the interests of the Normal school, join in, "yes go," a capital choice for president. And now comes the Detroit Evening News exclaiming the people want him for a bigger and broader field, remarking;

As Michigan republicans are all torn up in their minds about who shall succeed Senator Conger, in case that gentleman resigns, The News will give them a quiet pointer. They have a man in their midst who has brains and balance, honesty and courage, and the respect of every citizen with whom he has ever come in contact. His name is Edwin Willits. He was a good congressman for six years, and did honor to his state and his district. He was a good republican, without being a political bigot, and he won the respect of both sides of the house. He has no barrel to tap, for he has spent so much time acquiring a knowledge of his country's affairs that he never had much time to make money. He would make a good senator, of whom Michigan would never be ashamed.

Now we say to all these conflicting interests, *hands off*. Mr. Willits has begun a good work here. Been connected with the school just long enough to get the hang of the ropes. He had estimated that his plans would require at least five years to reach desired results. Having laid his foundations he needs to supervise the rearing of the broad and noble structure mapped out. The giving bent to the brain and thought and moral culture and contributing to the efficiency of the teaching forces of a state, is a broader and a nobler work than any other we can conceive. It is one of the highest honors to be at the head of such an Institution. No abler man, if as able is demanded at the head of our University or in the exalted position of senator of a state and representative of a great nation. So Bro. Willits say to the tempters of your peace and the intermedlers of our great state Normal school. "No sir, gentleman. Thank you, but *no*."

THE GOOD BYE.

Last Sunday the Rev. J. Sunderland of the Baptict Church closed a pastorate of two and a half years. He came to a church distracted by divisions and left it in peace and it is to be hoped indissoluble. He found it with a house of worship begun, only foundations laid. He leaves us with this house completed, costing over $16,000.00 and paid for. He found a church in a deadened spiritual condition, he leaves it, in not only harmonious, but zealous working order. He found it with a membership of very few young people, he leaves a grand company of youthful workers, attached to Christ and the church as well as to their beloved pastor, sorrowing most of all that he is to be their pastor no more. He came to find a small and continually decimated congregation, he leaves a large and growing one. He came unknown only by reputation, he leaves carrying with him the kindest regards of an entire church and people, who will hold him in their hearts and in everlasting remembrance, also the esteem of the entire community. If there are heart burnings it is with those of his people who feel dissatisfied at his leaving *at all* even for a vastly greater work.

He came to find the cause of political prohibition which is destined under God, in connection with other agencies, to overthrow the liquor traffic of this country, at a low ebb. But by his noble, manly stand, fearing God rather than man, regarding principle rather than a degrading policy, in the spirit of Luther, who was bound to go to Worms, though he met as many devils as tiles on the houses, and of John Knox Scotland's great defender of Bible truth and salvation he stood *up to be counted*, and when the cause of temperance and humanity was struck down in the house of its friends, he made, conceded by all who heard, one of the most masterly pleas for Prohibition ever heard in this city. It will be remembered and bear fruit in the heart and conscience of many a young man, of future voters. He leaves, entrenched in the hearts and the memory of the stal-wart men, the 113 who at the last election in this city voted for the highest and grandest interests of their race. Nor will he be forgotten by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of this city, having taken a deep interest in their work. He leaves with the gratitude of the pubiisher of the COMMERCIAL, who, when counting obstacles by mental vision instead of a divine faith, was tempted to falter and waver in the advocacy of this great and paramount issue and vital cause was inspired by his stalwart, his stronger divine faith of ultimate victory on *this line*, to "hold on." Be assured, Br. S., we shall "hold on" though the heavens tumble. He leaves behind the memory of a loving and tender catholic apirit, ever teaching and contributing to those things that belong to peace, a faithful preacher, yet kind and regardful of the feelings of others. While stalwart in his religious faith and denominational belief, he exercised the most generous and tolerant feelings towards other churches and pastors and members.

He leaves engraven upon the memory of his people two sermons delivered last Sunday, which bore the stamp of Bible truth and holy spirit power. For the morning the theme, "The Glorious Gospel of the Son of God." It was one of his ablest efforts and held the audience in wrapt attention. Text, 1st Tim. 1:11.

In the evening he preached from Eph. 6:10.

"Finally my brethren, be steadfast in the Lord, and in the power of his might."

Dwelliug chiefly on "Finally my brethren." It was an interesting exposition of Paul's work and feelings, the circumstances conneeted with this finality, also a rehearsal of final things and events. Mr. S. gave his most telling finality in the words of Paul "Be strong" etc., words of counsel to the youthful members, of encouragement to the older. The choir was in full sympathy with the pastor both morning and evening and sung in full harmony with the occasion. At the close many lingered to say their tearful good-bye and their good wishes for the pastor's future work and welfare.

NO FOUNDATION.

The impression on the part of any one that Mr. Sunderland left here on account of his pronounced prohibition views and fearless expression of them is baseless. There is not in the church and congregation a person so idiotic as not to concede to a pastor the full rights of citizenship out side of his pulpit and a reasonable latitude on the inside. While Mr. Sunderland rightfully claimed and exercised citizenship rights and duties he had too large a sense of propriety to lug partisan politics into his pulpit. He justly enforced however those underlying and broad principles acting upon which a citizen could not well vote wrong.

COUNCIL NOTES.

By Ald. Neat:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with Mr. Geo. Morman, with regard to his purchasing the city lot adjoining him on Huron street, and the city purchasing the lot and building of Mr Shipman adjoining Engine House lot.

Adopted.

The Mayor appointed as such committee Ald Neat, Spencer and Pattison.

By Ald. George:

Resolved, That the damages to Mr. Vanalstine's buggy broken by bad street, shall be paid by the city.

Ald. Follmor moved to refer same to a special committee. Lost.

After a spirited discussion the attempt to permit the saloons to keep open until 10 P. M. instead of 9 P. M. was defeated, six voting no, all on the west side the river; and four, all on the east side voting yes. Mayor Yost is manfully performing his sworn duty and enforcing the laws.

The Acme Dime Comedy Co., which appears at the opera house next week, (see ads), has drawn in Detroit and elsewhere packed houses. We quote:

Clark Hillyer, the proprietor and manager, is a whole show himself, and his impersonation of an Irishman was all that could be desired, and was acted with a naturalness devoid of the usual exaggerations that would give the impression that he was born on the "Ould Sod." Alice Hillyer's "Dude" song was loudly encored and applauded. John E. and Nellie McCarthey introduced several well executed songs and impersonations that took immensely. Their shadowgraphs are very fine, and the roaring farce at the finish makes all their patrons declare that they have had a 50 cent show for 10 cents.

OUR IRISH VISITORS.

The National Opera House was crowded last night to witness the new comedy "Our Irish Visitors." It has been written simply to amuse, and it has made a positive hit. It contains nmuerous amusing situations, which kept the audience in continual roars of laughter. We congratulate the management of having secured two such capital comedians as Messrs. Murray and Murphy, and a most excellent company. A very pleasing entertainment, brimful of exuberant humor and comical situations. The fun is of genuine sort, never broad nor vulgar, and the hits follow one another so rapidly that the spectator has no time to reconcile the eccentricities. A description of the play is unnecessary. The story tells its own story. Mr. Murray plays his part with discretion, while Mark Murphy convulses the audience. His make-up is a marvel. The supporting company is the most complete we have ever seen. The advance sale is very large, and the engagement promises to be a great financial success, so great indeed, that Manager Kelly has secured them for two weeks next season. —*The Philadelphia News.*

This comedy will be presented at the Opera House Saturday evening December 6th.

Freeman Ward was the fortunate grasper of the "biped" at the turkey race Thursday evening.

DEATH OF DR. WEBB.

Dr. Webb while making some purchases at Wolff's Clothing Store Wednesday forenoon was prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. He was taken to the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. F. K. Owen, where he died at about 9 p. m. the same day. The funeral takes place to-day at his late residence in Pittsfield. His life work is too important to be booked up in our narrow space and limited time this week.

Miss Couthoui the celebrated dramatic reader is to be at the opera house Dec. 15.

Prof. Daniel Putnam will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist church to-morrow morning and evening.

Mr. J. C. Moore will collect township taxes at Chamberlain & Stone's grocery. Fridays and Saturdays.

The Ladies Literary Club will meet with Mrs. Jerome Walton, on Wednesday afternoon December 10th at 3 o'clock.

Don't forget the lecture this evening at the Normal by Rev. M. J. Savage of Boston. It is a valuable lecture and free.

Opera house advertisements will be found this week on the last page, where we always have a continuation of local matter.

N. Cordary, west end Congress St., is buying pork and selling spareribs, choice pieces, lard, etc.

We have a very neat form up for town Clerk's orders on treasurer. Parties making orders now, can have them at reduced rates.

The collection at the union Thanksgiving services was $24.69. St. Luke's exceeds this amount, but exact figures not reported.

On account of the long message swamping us we are compelled to postpone beginning our splendid serial story until next week.

The State Grange meets at Lansing at 10 A. M. next week Tuesday. Washtenaw representatives, Ralph Rice and George Sutton.

Now then *once more* rally to the Bank, Hemphill & Batchelder's and pay your taxes. Death comes but once, but these taxes come too often for those who have to sweat to meet them.

Patrons of the opera house will notice a reduction of prices beginning with to-night. Circle, 75 cts; parquet and rear circle 50 cts; with the privilege of reserving seats at Dodges without extra charge. To all parts of the gallery is 35 cts.

The Worden Bros, have our sympathy in the seizure of their shop machinery and now last Wednesday U. S. Marshall Mathews seized their household goods free from exemption, and stored them in the building next west of this office, a vacant store.

The Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor polo teams will try conclusions at Wyman's rink. Ann Arbor, to-night. The latter team is considered a very strong one, and a lively struggle is expected. The following compose the Ypsilanti team; Walter Parker, Herbert Humphrey, rushers; Ed. Cornwell, Ed. Bogardus, half backs; Harry Lamb, Gene Dodge, cover point; S. M Crombie, goal,

Tuesday next a bon bon social will be given at the residence of H. P. Glover by the Ladies of the Library Association. The Ladies hope that the bon bons will be well patronized and all are invited to wear the cap. The principal attraction of the evening however will be an interesting lecture, which will be given by Rev. Mr. Mclean. Music will be provided and the ladies extent a cordial invitation to all to come and help them have a happy evening.

MARRIED.

KELLY—VANLIEW.—On the evening of Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27th, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father, John T. VanLiew, Esq., of Whittaker, Mich., by Rev. E. P. Pierce, MR. WALTER N. KELLY, station agent of Wabash R. R. at Whittaker, to MISS NELLIE L. VANLIEW.

DIED.

HORNER.—In Augusta, Friday, Nov. 28th, 1884, MRS. JEMIMA HORNER, wife of Wm. Horner.

The deceased was born in Necton, Norfolk Co., England, in 1813. Her maiden name was Stevens. At the home of her childhood she was united in marriage with Wm. Bunton, and accompanied him to America in 1835, settling in Ypsilanti, where Mr. Bunton died. In 1845 she was married to her surviving companion and settled in Augusta. She leaves five children: Mr. John Bunton, Mr. F. W. Horner, and Mrs. Ellen E. Mix, of Augusta, Mr. D. A. Horner, of Caro, Mich. and Mrs. Charlotte Stevens of Bellville, two children having preceded her.

Mrs. Horner was converted at an early age, and on coming to this country united with the M. E. Church of Ypsilanti. Coming into the country in the old pioneer times, she was always a devoted wife and mother, a kind neighbor, self sacrificing for the comfort of those about her.

The services were held at the M. E. Church, Stony Creek, Sunday, Nov. 30th, conducted by the pastor, Rev. E. P. Pierce. All of the five children were present.

Locat on last page.

THE MESSAGE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Various Points of the Customary Document—Relations with Foreign Countries—National Bank Circulation—Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—President Arthur's annual message was transmitted to and read in both branches of congress Monday. At the outset the president refers to the recent political contest, which resulted in President Cleveland's election, and remarks that it is a subject of general congratulation that after the controversy despite the closeness of the vote, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people awaited the result patiently and quietly. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his loyalty to law, nor more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions. Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. The Congo question is commented upon as one of great international importance, and the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley leads to the conviction that it should be opened to all nations on equal terms. The necessary legislation to make effective the Mexican commercial treaty is recommended as one of the first measures to claim attention from congress. The Nicaraguan treaty, recently concluded, which authorizes the construction of a canal and railway by the San Juan and Lake Nicaragua route, the president believes, will command universal approval at home and abroad. To the United States the commercial and political advantages of the treaty cannot be over-estimated. The approval of the new Spanish commercial treaty, which will soon be submitted to the senate, is urged. The question of international copyright is brought to the attention of congress. He recommends an enlargement of the scope of the neutrality laws to cover acts of hostility committed within our territory and aimed at the peace of friendly nations. He sees no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of such criminal acts should not be alike punishable, whether intended to be committed in our own country or a foreign country with which we are at peace.

The reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service is recommended. On the subject of finance the president concurs with the secretary of the treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars, and of the issuance of silver certificates. The fact that of the $185,000,000 coined during the past six years but little more than $40,000,000 are in actual circulation, seems to furnish a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute. He renews his recommendations of 1882 favoring the abolition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. If these taxes be abolished the revenue still remaining to the government will not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff reduction as may seem advisable when the results of the recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters these reductions can be most judiciously effected.

The president says that, although fully sensible of the objections to be made to the appointment of a commission to ascertain the most effective means for increasing our foreign trade, he believes this to be the most speedy and efficacious method. He indorses the recommendation of the secretary of the treasury favoring liberal subsidies to mail steamship lines as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships, and declares that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is to-day—almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners.

On the subject of a basis for a national bank circulation he says: "The 3 per cent. bonds of the government to the amount of more than $100,000,000 have since my last annual message been redeemed by the treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to a little over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As these bonds still continue the chief basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constantly increasing importance. It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the senate at the last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of the deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the house of representatives."

Concerning seaboard defenses for our cities, recommended by the secretary of war, he says: "The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when the possible result of delay in making such preparation is seriously considered delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation, adequate defenses, exclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of $60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin that work, and I concur with the secretary of war in urging that it be granted."

The president renews his recommendation contained in a special message to the last congress favoring the establishment of the government factories, one for the army and one for the navy, for the manufacture of heavy steel cannon, and urges congress to act, so as to enable the government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory and provide armaments demanded by considerations of national safety and honor.

The president devotes much space to a consideration of the policy of the government regarding the extension of our foreign trade, and suggests the methods of accomplishing the object:

Respecting civil service reform the president says it has so far been a success. He recommends the passing of a national bankrupt law, laws for the protection of forests, and a law permitting the president to veto individual items of appropriation bills.

Going to Spy Out the Land.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1.—About one hundred gentlemen, representing German American citizens of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, will reach Washington during the holidays en route for the World's fair at New Orleans, at which point they will branch out in parties to explore and report to their people what advantage the southern states offer for the investment of capital. The party will represent millions of dollars, and if they find the southern states available they intend to colonize there in various sections.

HALLS OF CONGRESS.

They Again Resound with Statesmen's Voices.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1.—Twenty-seven senators were in their places when the gavel fell at noon Monday. The chaplain, in his opening prayer, alluded feelingly to the deaths of Senator Anthony, Secretary Folger and Representatives Evans and Duncan, and implored that in the new era they were entering upon the only sectional rivalries might be in the paths of progress. Senator Gorman's desk was banked up high with flowers. Two floral roosters of elaborate designs towered high above his head, one bearing the inscription: "Oh, such a day, so fought, so followed, and so fairly won, came not till now to decorate the times since Cæsar's fortune." Senate took a recess until 12:40 to await the president message.

At the expiration of the recess, the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Cullom, to prohibit distinctions being made in the military service of the United States against any class of American citizens; also to enable officers of the army promoted for gallant and distinguished services in the war of the rebellion, to be retired with the rank and full pay of the grade to which they were promoted; also, to facilitate promotions throughout the army by retiring from active service, upon their own application, officers of the army who served in the war of the rebellion; also, to authorize the lighting of navigable rivers of the United States with electricity; also, to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. By Dolph: To prevent the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States, and to protect the public against trespass or injury.

Another recess of half an hour was taken.

At 1:35 the president's message was received, and the reading was at once proceeded with.

As early as 10:30 o'clock the galleries of the house of representatives began filling up, and long before the hour of meeting every seat was filled and the standing room all taken. Crowds clustered around each doorway some distance into the corridor. Many of the desks of members, as well as that of the speaker, bore floral tributes in the shape of baskets, horseshoes, etc.

The roll-call disclosed the presence of 222 members, and the clerk was directed to inform the senate that the house was ready to proceed to business.

At 1:40 the president's message was received, and immediately read.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 3.—In the senate, Tuesday, Vest offered a resolution for an investigation into the leasing of lands in Indian territory, which led to a long debate on the Indian question which lasted until adjournment, no conclusion being reached.

The house of representatives adopted a resolution presented by Follett, of Ohio, for an investigation into the conduct of Lot Wright, marshal at Cincinnati, and his armed deputies at the October election.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4.—When the senate assembled Wednesday there were few members present. McPherson introduced a bill to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar. It provides that on and after the passage of the act the coinage of silver dollars shall be suspended; that the secretary of the treasury be directed not to reissue any United States notes of a denomination less than $5, and to destroy all United States notes of a less denomination than $5, and cease engraving or printing all such notes. It authorizes the secretary of the treasury, upon the deposit of silver bullion in such sub-treasury as he shall designate, to issue to the depositor thereof silver certificates having upon their face the weight and market value of the metal so deposited, calculated in United States gold dollars at the rate of 258-10 grains to the dollar. The secretary is also authorized and required, on the presentation of any silver certificates issued under the provisions of this act, by the legal holders thereof, to redeem the same by delivering to depositors silver bullion of the weight and fineness certified upon the certificate, and immediately cancel and destroy such certificate.

A resolution was adopted ordering an investigation into the lease of lands belonging to Indian reservations. Bills were passed to authorize the bridging of the St. Croix river by a railway and for the settlement of the claim for arms made by the territory of Montana. A bill was introduced for the retirement of W. W. Averill, with the rank and pay of colonel.

The house of representatives passed bills making temporary provision for the navy and authorizing the bridging of the St. Croix river, near Stillwater. The best part of Wednesday was put in discussing Reagan's inter-state commerce bill.

Disputed State Senatorship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 3.—Governor Hamilton, in deciding the Brand-Leman case Tuesday, and issuing a certificate of election to Leman as state senator from the Sixth district, gives a long opinion in writing, in which he gives a full history of the case as shown by the evidence. The evidence, he says, is conclusive that a base forgery was committed in the returns to the county clerk of the vote from the Second precinct of the Eighteenth ward of Chicago. The governor fully discusses the law and the evidence, and claims the right as governor to construe the law relating to his own duties, without interference from any branch of the government, and closes by declaring that the return showing Brand elected was a forgery, and that Leman was elected, and ordered the secretary of state to put him on the roll of state senators.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The investigation of the Brand-Leman case by the federal grand jury has shown that there were bogus ballots in the ballot-box from the Second precinct in the Eighteenth ward, and has turned up the men who engraved and printed them.

The Montreal Winter Carnival.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 3.—It has been decided to hold the winter carnival during the week beginning Jan. 26. The committee is busy in preparing attractions. The ice palace will be larger, loftier and more elaborate. The curlers will provide matches and the Victoria skating club is to give two of their renowned fancy dress entertainments. The ball will be the season's society event of Montreal. The French citizens are taking great interest in the carnival, and among the novelties promised by them is a railway across the St. Lawrence river to the St. Helene island, where an Indian village is to spring up with its braves, squaws and papooses.

Old Man Burns Does Some Poor Shooting.

LINCOLN, Ills., Dec. 3.—Orrin A. Carpenter, who was tried for the murder of Zura Burns, and acquitted last spring, returned to Lincoln from the west Tuesday on business. The father of the dead girl hearing of his presence in town sought him out, and catching sight of Carpenter in an undertaker's establishment opened fire upon him with a revolver, but did no further damage than the smashing of a plate-glass window. A warrant is out for his arrest, but he has fled.

Cholera in the Fleet.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3.—The cholera has broken out in the French fleet at Formosa.

WORSE AND WORSE.

SAD NEWS FROM THE DROUGHT-STRICKEN SECTION.

Observations of a Newspaper Investigator—Twelve Hundred Deaths in Eastern Kentucky—Supplies Scarce and Water a Luxury.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 4.—The Courier-Journal's staff correspondent investigating the plague in eastern Kentucky sends the following from Mt. Pleasant: The further I travel into this plague-infested country more horrible becomes the situation, and the more I wonder that the entire population, or at least that portion of it who have been attacked by the prevailing epidemic, have not been swept into the world beyond. I am able to write clearly only after conversation with men from all parts of the country who are here from distances ranging all the way from five to forty miles to secure supplies and have grinding done. The water mills in this county, as in most of the mountain counties, are useless because of the scarcity of water, and the steam mill here is patronized by families far and near. From all sources of information I am able to make an estimate, which may be relied upon as being as nearly correct as any that could be made without a personal visit to every house in the county.

There have been in Harlem couty since the latter part of August over 200 deaths. Of these at least one-half have died from flux, or cholera infantum, superinduced by the use of impure water. There have been about 200 cases of sickness known to be flux, and a large amount of illness from other causes, especially among children, such as whooping cough, bronchitis, summer complaint, etc., in many cases a complication of these diseases existing. The county has but about 5,000 inhabitants, and one in every twenty of these, basing the average on the estimate above given, has died.

The spring and summer up to the latter part of August were unusually healthy; then sickness began and since then 90 per cent. of the deaths have occurred. I met and talked with Dr. Blair of this place. He is of the opinion that the recent rains and frosts have had a tendency to abate the epidemic, the virulence of which, he thinks, is governed by the temperature. If the weather becomes about uniform night and day the disease will decrease, but cold nights and warm days are inclined to give it new impetus.

I have now been at the county seats of three counties, in which the infection has a foothold—Knox, Bell, ane Harlan—and in these, which are but on the outskirts of the district in which it has been most fatal, I sum up a total or over 400 deaths, since the latter part of August from flux alone, and fully the same number from other ills, mostly resulting from the use of impure or mineral-poisoned water. If I include the deaths reported to me by the Rev. Mr. Childers in Bath, Menifee, Wolf, etc., it would no doubt run the list up to 1,200.

In a day or two more I will be in Letcher county and Wise county, Virginia, and after my trip through them will no doubt be able to pretty closely estimate the number of victims in the entire territory which the scourge covers. From reports from Letcher received here, it is evident that the cases of sickness have run into 300 or 400, and deaths have been about five out of ten.

The Congo Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Congo conference committee resumed their deliberations Monday. The proposals in regard to the Niger are identical with those of the Congo on the following points: Both rivers are to be perfectly free to every one; no transit dues to any part of either river are to be levied, and no navigation tolls collected. The caisse de navigation will pay the technical administrative expenses, and will establish a quarantine at the mouths of both rivers. The caisse will also pay the agents and employes at the quarantine station and other points. Both the Niger and Congo districts will remain neutral during war times. An international commission for the Niger will be established three months after the acceptance of these proposals. The foregoing indicates that England's counsels have not received the considerations which were expected and have practically been given the cold shoulder. On motion of the English delegate, however, the conference decided that the committee shall discuss the proposals regarding the Niger, and those regarding the Congo separately.

The Buzzard Roosters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The pursuit of the Buzzard gang in the Welsh mountains which has been carried on for several days past by the farmers of that vicinity, because of numerous robberies which were laid to the gang has been stopped for the present, four out of six having been taken, and the other two, Abe Buzzard, the chief, and a companion, having gone so far into the swamp as to be beyond capture! A correspondent of The Press who returned from that section saw Abe Buzzard and tells his interview as follows:

"Put me down now exactly what I say and how I say it. Don't add anything, because I haven't much to say," said Abe Buzzard. "Every winter there's a lot of stealing going on here, especially in this section of Lancaster county. I have seen my name connected with burglaries the same night which put me twenty miles apart in four different spots. Everything done crooked is done by Abe Buzzard and his gang. This is all wrong.

Eleven Hundred Men Discharged.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 2.—The statements enumerating the reductions in the working forces of the Pennsylvania lines were finished Tuesday, and the employes whose services have been dispensed with were immediately notified. The reduction includes 664 track men, 225 shop men seventy four train men, eighty-three station men and laborers and sixty clerks, making in all over 1,100 men discharged, and a saving to the company of $42,000 per month. The lines affected are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Ashtabula & Pittsburg, Erie & Pittsburg, Cleveland & Pittsburg, and Indianapolis & Vincennes railroads.

Salvation Army Mobbed at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—A mob gathered in front of the Salvation army barracks Sunday evening, and when "Happy Bill" and several others emerged from the building they were greeted with a volley of stones. "Happy Bill" was struck on the head and fell senseless. His companions carried him inside. The mob then bombarded the building and smashed all the windows before the police drove them away.

Tribute to a Brave King.

ROME, Nov. 29.—The house of deputies have decided to depute President Cappino and nine members of the house to wait upon King Humbert and Duke d'Aosta and express to them the admiration of the house of deputies at the heroism displayed by their highnesses during the cholera epidemic in Naples.

THE NOVEMBER VOTE.

Showing How the Populace Cast Its Ballots at the Presidential Election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Tribune gives the following table containing the official votes of all the states for president at the November election, 1884:

STATE.	Blaine.	Cleveland.	Butler	St. John
Alabama...	59,444	92,973	762	610
Arkansas..	59,895	72,927	1,847	.....
California..	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640
Colorado ..	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Conn.....	65,898	67,182	1,685	2,494
Delaware ..	12,778	17,054	6	55
Florida	28,031	31,769	.....	72
Georgia....	47,603	94,567	125	184
Illinois.....	337,481	312,355	10,910	12,074
Indiana....	238,480	244,992	8,716	3,018
Iowa.....	197,089	144,286	33,000	1,564
Kansas....	154,406	90,132	16,346	4,495
Kentucky .	118,674	152,657	1,655	3,106
Louisiana..	46,347	62,546	120	338
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Maryland..	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Mass'ch'stts	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923
Michigan..	192,669	149,835	42,153	18,403
Minnesota .	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691
Mississippi.	43,509	76,510	.....	.....
Missouri...	202,925	235,989	.....	2,153
Nebraska..	76,877	54,354	.....	2,858
Nevada....	7,193	5,577	.....	.....
N. Hamp...	43,166	39,166	552	1,573
N. Jersey ..	123,432	127,784	3,494	6,155
N. York ...	562,005	563,154	17,004	25,006
N. Carolina	125,070	142,900	10	425
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Oregon	26,852	24,593	723	488
Penn	474,268	393,747	16,992	15,306
R. Island..	19,030	12,391	422	928
S. Carolina	21,733	69,830	.....	.....
Tennessee..	124,090	133,270	957	1,131
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511
Vermont...	38,411	17,342	785	1,612
Virginia...	139,356	145,497	.....	143
W. Va.....	63,096	67,317	805	939
Wisconsin .	161,157	146,477	4,598	7,656
Total....	4,844,061	4,838,319	208,553	150,335

Total popular vote.....10,041,268
Blaine's apparent plurality..... 5,742

It will be observed that in I wa and Michigan the votes for Cleveland and Butler are separated, although there was a fusion between their respective parties on the electoral ticket. This makes considerable difference in the footings for Cleveland and Blaine, and if the fusion tickets in those states be credited to Cleveland the plurality will appear on his side. The Tribune says: "A nominal fusion also existed in Missouri and West Virginia, but a very superficial examination of the returns will show that there was no complete coalition of the two elements of the party represented on the Republican and Greenback electoral tickets."

STILL QUIET IN THE VALLEY.

Miners and Other Citizens Don't Pull Together—Boycotting Threatened.

COLUMAUS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—There were no new developments in the Hocking valley situation Monday, so far as outbreaks are concerned. Considerable interest was manifested in what the miners would do, as it had been reported that a large number would go to work on the first of the month if they had the proper protection, and that they would accept the 50-cent rate. There was no move of a general character in this direction, though there were sufficient who broke away from the strikers to encourge the operators that they will speedily get more converts. On Saturday the citizens of Nelsonville adopted resolutions pledging support to those who wanted to go to work, and had the same posted throughout the village. Monday the striking miners, at Nelsonville issued the following reply, and had the same posted throughout the town:

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 2.—As there was a meeting of the citizens of Nelsonville, Saturday, Nov. 29, agreeing unanimously to protect all miners that are now working at 50 cents or who may be shipped in, we would wish to ask said meeting if they are going to work at that figure or are trying to bulldoze the miners. All at said meeting will be given a chance for two days to clear their skirts; then their names will be published, for boycott is the word. If you uphold traitors, such as Arnold in the revolution, Jeff Davis in the late war, and Andy Robinson and Dick Barncut in the syndicate war organized to rob the consumer as well as the miner, then the curse of God be forever with you.

MANY MINERS.

The National Cash.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 1.—The annual report of United States Treasurer Wyman was made public Friday. It shows that the net revenue of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, was less than that of 1883 by $49,767,712, having been 348,519,869, while in 1883 it amounted to $398,287,581. The decrease in the receipts from customs was $19,639,007; in the receipts from internal revenue, $23,134,296, and in the receipts from miscellaneous sources, $8,849,248. From the aggregate of these items should be deducted an increase of $1,854,840 in the receipts from sales of public lands, leaving the net reduction as stated above. The net expenditures aggregated $244,126,244, a decrease from the amount in 1883 of $21,281,893. The surplus applicable to the reduction of the public debt amounted to $104,393,625, a decrease of $28,485,818 from that of the previous year.

The Electoral Vote.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The presidential electors of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire met Wednesday and cast their votes for James G. Blaine for president, and John A. Logan for vice president.

Those of New York, Indiana and Georgia also met and voted for Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks.

The Michigan electoral college met at Lansing and named George C. Steketet, of Grand Rapids, as the messenger to carry their vote to Washington.

The electors of Minnesota met and cast their votes for Blaine and Logan, and those of Missouri, North Carolina and Arkansas assembled and voted for Cleveland and Hendricks.

Beatty, the Organ Man, in Trouble.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Vice Chancellor Van Fleet on Monday granted a rule to show cause why an injunction should not issue against Daniel F. Beatty, the organ and piano manufacturer, of Washington, N. J., restraining him from doing business; also that a receiver may be appointed to take charge of the affairs of the company. The application is made by E. F. Fanley, of Shelbyville, Ills., for the benefit of himself and other creditors of Daniel F. Beatty.

The French Ministry Toppling.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Rumors of the impending downfall of the Ferry ministry are heard everywhere. It is said the prime minister and his colleagues will tender their resignations to President Grevy immediately. Waldeck Rosseau has publicly expressed his intention of retiring. A special cabinet council is now being held at the palace of the Elysee to decide on the best course of action.

The Weekly List of Failures.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—There were 237 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week, against 251 in the preceding week, and 232, 186 and 158 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Friday, November 28.

John Bright was 73 years old last Sunday.

James Bayard, a son of Senator Bayard, is teaching school in Garrett county, Maryland.

Chief Bushyhead has vetoed the bill recently passed by the Cherokee council to exclude all white people from the nation.

It is estimated that 100,000 persons left Paris during the cholera epidemic. The people are now returning in great numbers.

Two skating rinks at Reading, Pa., will not permit colored people on the floor, and the latter will test their rights in the courts.

Saturday, November 29.

The water was drawn Thursday from the Delaware and Hudson canal.

Governor Cleveland has declined a grand banquet tendered by prominent Democrats of Philadelphia.

The lord mayor of London is a Methodist lay preacher, and recently delivered a sermon at the opening of a Methodist church.

D. L. Payne, for some years the leader of the Oklahoma raiders, died at the breakfast-table of a hotel in Wellington, Kan., Friday.

In the Athletic association sports Thursday at St. Louis, W. W. Ford, of New York, made a standing jump of ten feet seven and three-quarters inches beating the record by two and one-fourth inches.

In 1867 the Fort Wayne road persisted in taking gravel from a pit in Allen county, Indiana, claimed by T. W. Swinney. After prolonged litigation the railway company has paid a judgment for $59,000 for th trespass.

Monday, December 1.

The steamship Great Eastern will sail for New Orleans Dec. 13.

If the farmers in Iowa gathered 5,000,000 bushels of corn per day, it would take fifty-five days to gather the crop.

The banks of New York hold $42,267,000 in excess of legal requirements, the weekly statement showing a gain of $2,021,000 in the reserve.

Private letters from English officials in India state there is a dangerous condition of affairs in that country, as the feelings of the natives were never so excited against England as at present.

Two men engaged in digging roots on an island in the Susquehanna river are said to have unearthed a metal box containing $30,000 in gold doubloons, $16,000 in Mexican silver, and $1,000 in small coins.

The next house of representatives will will stand politically as follows: Democrats, 184; Republicans, 141. In this estimate Greenbackers and Independents are classed with the parties with whom it is believed they will act.

Tuesday, December 2.

The French senate has passed a bill abolishing public executions.

M. Worth, the man milliner, intends to come to America to lecture on art in dress.

The Atlanta Constitution calls Congressman Samuel J. Randall the "Great Commoner."

The redistribution bill presented in the British house of commons by Mr. Gladstone will give Scotland six additional members and the English cities eighty-five.

The cigar-makers of New York protest against the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, because it would reduce the duty on manufactured tobacco 50 per cent.

Eskimizin, the noted Apache, has issued an order that the women of his band shall no longer work in the fields and care for stock. They are to attend to domestic duties only. The lazy young bucks rebel at this.

Minnesota Prohibitionists have addressed a letter to the national committee suggesting a national conference of cold-water men to consider the formation of a new party, which they say is demanded by the exigencies of the times.

Mr. Foster signed the commercial treaty between the United States and Spain in London Friday, and has sailed for New York. It is supposed that the treaty will excite the hostility of the Louisiana sugar-planters, but will enlist the support of the protectionists.

Wednesday, December 3.

Diaz was inaugurated president of Mexico Monday.

The Emperor William has presented Henry M. Stanley his portrait, handsomely framed and bearing the imperial autograph.

R. J. Burdette has retired from The Burlington Hawkeye. He has found that his lecture engagements will absorb all his time.

There was a difference of 18 between the vote cast for Rapallo, Democrat, and for Andrews, Republican, for judge of the court of appeals in New York, out of a total vote of 1,600,000.

The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review of the grain trade, says: "Foreign wheat is in better inquiry. American spring and red wheat have generally advanced in Liverpool."

Clearing house exchanges last week —$659,855,084—are $140,913,416 less than for the previous week. As compared with the corresponding period in 1883, the falling off is $90,612,800.

Some roughs at Buffalo, on Monday night, attacked the residence of Rev. Dr. Ball with lumps of coal, breaking a window or two and arousing the inmates. The police are on the lookout for the hoodlums.

At a meeting of Conservative members of the British parliament, the marquis of Salisbury stated that the redistribution bill would confer franchise on 2,000,000 citizens with the least possible disturbance of the electoral system.

One thousand pounds of candy, manufactured from sorghum sugar at Champaign, Ills., will be exhibited at the New Orleans exposition by the United States government. It is in eighty-three varieties, and equals the product, it is alleged, of the best white sugar.

Science hall, at Madison, Wis., with its chemical, physical, zoological and geological appliances and collections, laboratories, etc., was entirely destroyed by fire Monday evening. The insurance is $41,000, but the loss can not be estimated, as some of the materials and collections destroyed can not be replaced.

Thursday, December 4.

The Hartford Courant entered last week on its 121st year.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, Tuesday began a three days' Christian convention in Toronto, Canada.

A Canadian has had his tongue amputated at the general hospital in Toronto because of cancer, alleged to have been caused by cigar smoking.

Leading business men of New York and delegates from the trade organizations met Wednesday to promote the passage by congress of the Lowell bankruptcy bill.

There was executed at the mints during November gold coin to the value of $1,535,700, and of silver 2,450,000 standard dollars, and 1,080,000 5-cent pieces, valued at $54,000.

Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, who once kept a woman's bank in Boston, has served three years in the penitentiary for swindling, and now advertises to pay $7 per month interest on each $100 deposited.

The state department at Washington has recently received from Consul Atherton, of Pernambuco, a sample of the medicine now being, it is said, successfully used in South America in the treatment of cancers.

A recent issue of The Rutland (Vt.) Herald was printed on paper made entirely of sawdust, shavings, clips, pieces of wood, and refuse of saw-mills, with not a particle of rag in it. The paper is strong and tough.

The advocates of cremation ask the press to use the word crematorium instead of crematory in designating the building in which bodies are burned. They say that crematory is liable to be confused with creamery.

The manufacturers of Youngstown, Ohio, are considering the practicability of a pipe line to force natural gas from Butler county, Pennsylvania, for light and fuel. The distance is twenty-six miles, and the estimated cost of the scheme is $156,000.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has secured, through his friend, the sultan of Turkey, a rich collection of Turkish books and manuscripts, which will be presented upon their arrival to the National library at Washington. The books are being bound in rich oriental covers.

Thirteen Persons Poisoned.

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 4.—The community in the vicinity of Fort Spring is terribly excited at a desperate and devilish attempt to poison the family of Matthew Mann, a respectable merchant living at Fort Spring. The horrible affair is utterly inexplicable, and the community, while aghast at the persistent efforts and narrow escape of the family, is dumbfounded at the devilish ingenuity of the scheme.

About a week ago the family of eight persons, with several working on the place, were made deathly sick by something they had eaten. Prompt remedies saved their lives, but the poisoned article could not be located. On Monday a messenger came breathless to Fort Springs with the information that the entire Mann family, and a family named Carr, living on their place, had been poisoned by drugged milk. A physician went hurriedly to the Mann place and found thirteen persons in violent spasms, and undergoing all the throes of poisoning. He at once went to work on them with antidotes, and may save them, but at last accounts they were all in a critical condition. An examination of the milk led to an analysis, and it was discovered to contain both arsenic and strychnine. The most vigorous efforts are being made to discover the fiend.

Mr. Blaine and Party.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Blaine and party, including James G. Blaine Jr., Miss Dodge, Miss Sherman, and Mrs. and Miss Goodwin, left for New York at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon via the Providence road. Mr. Blaine is in excellent health and spirits, and while here talked freely to friends on the late campaign.

Will Take It to the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The capitalists interested in the Drawbaugh telephone patents met Wednesday afternoon and unanimously agreed to appeal from the recent decision of Judge Wallace in favor of the Bell Telephone company to the United States supreme court.

The Capstone of Washington Monument.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4.—The capstone of the Washington monument will be put in place on Saturday afternoon. The exterior of the monument may then be said to be completed. The top of the capstone will be 455 feet above the foundation.

The National Debt a Little Bigger.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—The debt statement issued shows the increase of the public debt during the month of November to be $747,124; decrease of debt since June 30, 1883, $32,143,249; cash in the treasury, $428,340,788.

England and the Niger.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Sir Edward Malo, the English delegate to the west African conference, states that England guarantees perfect freedom of the Niger to all foreigners, and protection of their rights.

Another Hole Through the Alps.

BERNE, Dec. 4.—The building of a railway through the great St. Bernard mountain is under discussion. Application has been made to the federal council for a concession to enable the work to be attempted.

French Man-of-War at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2.—The French man-of-war Bouvet arrived Monday from Martinique, to represent the French government on the opening of the exhibition.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.

Allan McIntyre & Co.'s market circular of this evening says the markets on the board of trade were very strong to-day. Wheat—December, opened 73¾c, closed 74⅛c; January, opened 74c, closed 74½c; May, opened 81⅛c, closed 81⅜@81½c. Corn—Year opened 35⅝c, closed 36⅜c; May, opened 37⅛c, closed 37⅛@37⅝c; January, opened 35⅛c, closed 35c. Pork—January, opened $11.55, closed $11.85. Lard—January, opened $6.92½, closed $6.95.

Live Stock—The Union Stock Yards reports the following range of prices: Hogs—Market active, firm, and 10@15c higher; packers and shippers buying freely; light grades, $3@4.40; rough packing, $4.30@4.50; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.30@4.55. Cattle—Market dull, weak and 10@15c lower; exports, nominal, $6.30@6.60; good to choice shipping, $5.30@5.90; common to fair, $4.20@5.20; butchers', $2.00@3.75; stockers, $3.00@4.00; Texans, $3.00@3.80. Sheep—Market steady; common to fair, $2.00@3.00; medium to good, $3.25@4.00; holiday, $5.00.

Produce: Butter—Fine creamery, 26@27c; good dairy, 14@16c; fair to good packing, 9@10c. Eggs—Fresh-laid, 23@24c; ice-house, 22c; pickled, 20c. Potatoes—Good to choice early rose or peachblow, 38@40c. Hay—Good to fine timothy, $9@11, and do prairie, $8@10 per ton. Apples—Fine to choice, $2.00@2.50 per bbl.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.

Wheat—Better; less doing; No. 1 white, nominal; No. 2 red January, 83⅜@83¾c; February, 85⅝@80c; March, 88@88½c; April, 90@90⅛c; May, 91⅞@92⅛c. Corn—¼@¾c higher; mixed western spot, 46@53c; future, 46⅝@50c. Oats—⅛@¼c better; western, 32@37c; No. 2 January, 32⅜@32½c; May, 34⅝c. Provisions—Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork, quiet and firm; new mess, $12.75@13.00. Lard, higher and firm; steam, $7.27½.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.

Wheat—Steady; No. 1 white, 76¾c bid cash and December; 77⅝c bid January; No. 2 red, 77½c cash and December; 78⅛c January; No. 3 red, 61⅛c nominal; No. 2 white, 71c asked; Michigan soft red, 77¼c nominal. Corn—No. 2, 37¾c. Oats—Light mixed, 27½c, asked; No. 2 white, 29c asked; No. 2, 26½c nominal.

free or under a favored scheme of duties of our products, the benefits of such exchange to apply on these goods carried under the flags of the parties to the contract; the removal on both sides from vessels so privileged of all tonnage dues and national imposts, so that their vessels may ply unhindered between our ports, and those of other contracting parties, though without infringing on the reserved home coasting trade; the removal or reduction of burdens on the exported products of those countries coming within the benefits of the treaties and the avoidance of the technical restrictions and penalties by which our intercourse with those countries is at present hampered.

Secondly, the establishment of the consular service of the United States on a salaried footing permitting the relinquishment of consular fees not only as respects vessels under the national flag but also as respects vessels of the treaty nations carrying goods entitled to the benefits of the treaties.

Thirdly, the enactment of measures to favor the construction and maintenance of a steam-carrying marine under the flag of the United States.

Fourthly, the establishment of a uniform currency basis for the countries of America, so that the coined products of our mines may circulate on equal terms throughout the whole system of commonwealths. This would revive a monetary union of America whereby the output of the bullion-producing countries and the circulation of those which yield neither gold nor silver could be adjusted in conformity with the population, wealth and commercial needs of each. As many of the countries furnish no bullion to the common stock, the surplus production of our mines and mints might thus be utilized, and a step taken toward the general remonetization of silver. To the accomplishment of these ends, so far as can be attained by seperate treaties, the negotiations already concluded and now in progress have been directed and the favor with which this enlarged policy has thus far been received, warrants the belief that its operations will ere long embrace all, or nearly all, the countries of this hemisphere.

It is by no means desirable, however, that the policy under consideration should be applied to those countries alone. The healthful enlargement of our trade with Europe, Asia, and Africa should be sought by reducing tariff burdens on such of their wares as neither we nor the other American states are fitted to produce, and thus enabling ourselves to obtain in return a better market for our supplies of food, of raw materials and of the manufactures in which we excel.

It seems to me that many of the embarrassing elements in the great national conflict between protection and free trade may thus be turned to good account, that the revenue may be reduced so as no longer to overtax the people, that protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome, that our shipping interests may be judiciously weighed, the currency fixed on firm basis, and above all such a unity of interests established among the states of the American system as will be of great and of ever-increasing advantage to them all. All treaties in the line of this policy which have been negotiated, or are in process of negotiation, contain a provision deemed to be requisite under the clause of the constitution limiting to the house of representatives the authority to originate bills for raising revenue.

CIVIL SERVICE.

On the 29th of February last, I transmitted to the congress the first annual report of the Civil Service commission, together with communications from the heads of several executive departments of the government, respecting the practical workings of the law under which the commission had been acting. The good results therein foreshadowed have been more than realized. The system has fully answered the anticipations of its friends in securing competent and faithful public servants, and in protecting the appointing officers of the government from the pressure of personal importunity, and from the labor of examining the claims and pretentions of rival candidates for public employment. The law has had the unqualified support of the president and of the heads of the several departments, and the members of the commission have performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their report will shortly be submitted, and will be accompanied by such recommendations for enlarging the scope of the existing statute as shall command themselves to the executive and the commissioners charged with its administration.

A NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

In view of the general and persistent demand throughout the commercial community for a national bankrupt law, I hope that the differences of sentiment which have hitherto prevented its enactment may not outlast the present sessions.

THE CHOLERA.

The pestilence which for the past two years has been raging in the countries of the east recently made its appearance in European ports with which we are in constant communication. The then secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of a proclamation of the president, issued certain regulations restricting and, for a time prohibiting the importation of rags and the admission of baggage of immigrants and travelers arriving from infected quarters. Lest this course may have been without strict warrant of law I approve the recommendation of the present secretary, that congress take action in the premises, and I also recommend the immediate adoption of such measures as will be likely to ward off the dreaded epidemic and to mitigate its severity in case it shall unhappily extend to our shores.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The annual report of the commissioners of the District of Columbia reviews the operations of the several departments of its municipal government. I ask your careful consideration of its suggestions in respect to legislation, especially commending such as relate to a revision of the civil and criminal code, the performance of labor by persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail, the construction and occupation of wharves along the river front, and the erection of a suitable building for district offices.

A PENSION TO GEN. GRANT.

I recommend that in recognition of the eminent services of Ulysses S. Grant, late general of the armies of the United States, and twice president of the nation, congress confer upon him a suitable pension.

MISCELLANEOUS SUGGESTIONS.

Certain of the measures that seem to me necessary and expedient I have now, in obedience to the constitution, recommended for your adoption. As respects others of no less importance, I shall content myself with renewing the recommendations already made to the congress without restating the grounds upon which such recommendations were based. The preservation of forests on the public domain, the granting of government aid for popular education, the amendment of the federal constitution so as to make effective the disapproval, by the president, of particular ideas in appropriation bills; the enactment of statutes in regard to the filling of vacancies in the presidential office, and the determining of vexed questions respecting presidential inability, are measures which may justly receive your serious considerations.

CONCLUSION.

As the time draws nigh when I am to retire from the public service, I cannot refrain from expresing to the members of the national legislature with whom I have been brought into personal and official intercourse my sincere appreciation of their unfailing courtesy, and of their harmonious co-operation with the Executive in so many measures calculated to promote the best interests of the nation, and to my fellow citizens generally I acknowledge a deep sense of obligation for the support which they have accorded me in my administration of the government.

(Signed.) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1884.

Fred S. Davis will refund the price paid if Acker's Blood Elixir does not relieve any disorder. A new, but thoroughly tested discovery. 5

Always Reliable.

Botanical Tonic for Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Nervousness, and an excellent Blood Purifier. Leading physician's use and recommend it. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by Frank Smith. 2

Have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for croup and colds, and declare it a positive cure. Contributed by Wm. Kay, 570 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

FURS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

Ever seen are now offered by

The Buhl Manufacturing Co.,

F. BUHL & CO., (Established 1833)

146 & 148 Jefferson Avenue,

DETROIT, - MICH.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, IN

Fine Seal Sacques, Dolmans, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Etc., Newmarkets, Circulars, Etc.,

Muffs, Capes, Collars, Victorines, Trimmings, Robes, Gloves, Capes, Etc., Etc., in all kinds of

FURS.

1078w4

A

Souvenir of Detroit,

Consisting of **12** Beautifully Photographed Views of the Public Buildings therein, will be

GIVEN

To Every Sitting of One Dozen of Photographs, during the remainder of the year 1884, at

F. Friends,

244 & 246

Woodward Ave., Detroit,

Where the Best Work, at Lowest Prices, is Guaranteed. Call and be convinced.

1081w4

Arthur & Philbric

Make the Wondorful

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS.

Call and see them at

204 & 206 Woodward Ave,,

DETROIT.

1081w4

Rich Holiday Goods!

Season of 1884.

AT

Central Drug Store.

133 Woodward Ave., DETROIT. Mich.

Useful and Ornamental Novelties for Christmas in Oder Cases, Fine Cut Toilet Bottles, Dressing Cases, Celluloid, Ivery and Tortoise Shell sets, Perfumery, etc., etc., too numerous to classify. If in the city, call and be convinced that our Stock and Prices are beyond competition.

W. H. PRILTIE & CO.,

133 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

1081w4.

Picture Frames for Ghristmas!

Buy your Picture Frames direct from the factory. You can buy them cheaper and have a larger line of samples to select from.

Detroit Picture Frame Factory

28 Atwater St. East, Detroit Mich. 28

One Block from Woodward Avenue.

Retail and Wholesale. 80w4

AGENTS WANTED FOR

The Successful House Keeper.

A work adapted to the wants of every household. Profusely illustrated with wood cuts and **Elegant Colored Lithographs.** We challenge a better showing of sales than the following, which are from BONA FIDE reports: Leadville, Col., 50 in 5 days; Shenandoah Valley, Va., 296 in 19½ days; Charfield Co., Pa., 193 in 14 days; McLeesport, Pa., 88 in 12 days; Charlevoix, Mich., 34 in 2½ days; Alpena, Mich., 60 in 7 days; Harrisville and Oscoda, Mich., 105 in 15 days.

THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN.

Mark Twain's latest and **best.** Prospectus now ready. The author is too well known to need any "blowing" from us. Send for circulars and terms at once. Terms very liberal. Address

M. W. Ellsworth & Co., Detroit, Mich.

1079w4

For the HOLIDAYS!

If you want to make a present in the line of

Fine China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Cut Glass, Colored Art Glass, Art Pottery, Fine Cutlery, Brass & Japanese Goods,

I have an Immense Stock. Send to me for PRICES and PARTICULARS. Samples sent for approval.

Chas. H. Wetmore, Importer,

100 Woodward Ave.,

1079w4 **DETROIT, Mich.**

R. W. King & Son,

Importers and Dealers in

China, Glassware,

And Novelties.

Finest Asssortment of **Library Lamps** and LAMPS of all kinds, and at Lowest PRICES. Mammoth Stock of Everything in our line. We have the Exclusive Sale of the CHOICEST PATTERNS AND SHAPES OF DINNER WARE

103 Woodward Ave.,

1078w4 **Detroit, Mich.**

Toys. Toys.

FOR THE

HOLIDAYS.

Largest line of Children's Toys in Detroit

Wholesale and Retail.

It will pay everyone to see our Immense Stock before purchasing, as we can save you Money. Come early, before the stock is broken.

1078w8 **MADAME RABAUT.**

161 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

The leading Toy House of Michigan.

TO DEALERS.

Photograph Albums, Christmas Cards, Books, Stationery

—AND—

Fancy Goods for the Holiday Trade.

The largest assortment to select from in the State, and the lowest prices. Wholesale only. Send for Price list.

Detroit News Company,

7 Fort St., West,

DETROIT, - MICH.

1078w4

RICE'S

TEMPERANCE HOTEL

COR. CONGRESS AND BATES.

Detroit, Mich.

Rates $1 to $1.25 per day, Single Meals 30c Lodgings, 35 to 50 Cents.

A

COLD

DAY!

We find we are overloaded with an Enormous Stock of Goods, and desiring to carry None over the present season, we have determined to offer our Extra Stock at Prices Below those of Manufacturers, creating some of the

Greatest Bargains!

— IN —

FURNITURE!

That will ever be offered in Detroit. Call at once, and make your selections from

The Largest Stock in the State.

KECK, WINTERHALTER, & Co.,

195, 197, 199 Woodward Ave.

Detroit, Mich.

Agents for Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed.

1072m3.

Immense Success of the BANKRUPT SALE

— AT —

J. L. HUDSON'S.

Store Crowded Daily with Pleased Purchasers. Tremendous Bargains.

THOSE $12 CORKSCREW OVERCOATS, BLACK, BROWN, BLUE, SURPASS ALL OTHERS.

$10 Melton Overcoats, Oxford Mixed, Olive Mixed. The best $10 Overcoat Ever shown here.
$5 and $6 Fur Beaver Overcoats, very desirable.
Elegant Stock of Fine Overcoats. Nobby Surtouts of Superior Quality, Faultless in Style and Perfect in Make Up.

TELLING PRICES.

Suits sold without any regard to value. A splendid assortment of Good Cassimere Suits at $7.50

Rattling Good Suits for $10, worth $15 of any man's money. Enormous Stock of Fine Suits. Corkscrews of Every Kind, in All Shapes—Frocks, Sacks, Four-Button Cutaways.

A handsome Four Button Cutaway Corkscrew Suit for $12. Look at it.

New Lines of Nobby Plaid Suits. Patch Pockets, made just like Custom Suits, and only half the price.

BOYS' CLOTHES.—This Department has been Exceptionally successful. Parents find that here they always get the Newest and Best Goods. Correct Styles and best makes, at Satisfactory Prices. Our stock is now very inviting, both on account of the Desirability of the Goods and the Great Bargains offered. We never before had so Complete a Stock. Everyone can be pleased

Boys' Overcoats from $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 up to Elegant Fur Trimmed Garments of the Finest Quality.

Boys' School Suits at $3.50, 4, and 5. Boys' Dress Suits, Handsome, Four Button, Cutaway Suits, Stylish Sack Suits, double and single breasted.

NOVELTIES IN NECKWEAR! NOVELTIES IN HATS! POLO CAPS AT 25 CENTS, made from Fine All Wool Cassimeres.

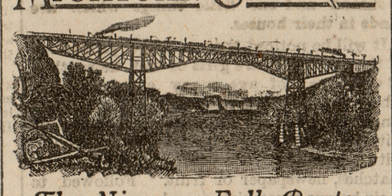
J. L. HUDSON, Clothier,

Detroit Opera House Building.

1061y1

Travelers' Guide.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL



The Niagara Falls Route.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 16, 1884.

All Trains run by Ninetieth Meridian or Central Standard Time.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*G'd Rap. & Kal. Ex.	*Jackson Express	† Evening Expres	†Pacific Express
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Buffalo Lv	9 40	12 30	7 35		7 15	12 30
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit	6 30	9 00	4 00	6 00	8 00	9 00
Springwells	6 40	9 10	4 10	6 12	8 10	9 10
Wayne Junc.....	7 15	9 38	4 38	6 44	8 40	9 40
Denton's.....	7 30	-----	-----	6 58	-----	-----
Ypsilanti	7 42	9 57	4 58	7 07	9 03	10 02
Ann Arbor.....	8 00	10 12	5 12	7 23	9 20	10 18
Jackson	9 38	11 30	6 50	8 50	10 35	11 55
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.
Kalamazoo	12 03	1 45	9 40		1 07	2 27

Chicago .....Ar	5 45	6 50			7 30	7 55

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	† N. Y. & Lim. Ex.	*Jackson Accomo.	† Atlantic Express	‡Night Express	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	8 55	4 15		8 40	10 30	-----
	P. M.	P. M.			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	12 03	1 45	8 10		1 00	3 35	6 45
				A. M.			
Jackson ...	3 05	4 03	10 00	7 00	3 25	5 55	9 18
Ann Arbor.	4 32	5 12	10 54	8 23	4 35	7 12	10 33
Ypsilanti ..	4 50	5 25	11 07	8 43	4 52	7 28	10 47
Denten's ..	5 00	-----	-----	8 54	-----	-----	-----
WayneJunc	5 15	5 46	-----	9 10	5 15	7 50	11 07
Springwells	5 55	6 15	11 50	9 50	5 45	8 20	11 35
Detroit	6 05	6 25	11 59	10 00	5 55	8 30	11 45
		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Buffalo Ar		4 40	8 50		4 10	8 35	

* Sunday excepted. † Daily. ‡ Except Saturday

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. Ag't, Chicago. B. M. DAMON, Station Agent, Ypsi.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. R.—YPSILANTI BRANCH.

FROM YPSILANTI. Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.		STATIONS. Leave.	Arrive.		TO YPSILANTI. Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.
A. M.	A.M.				-----	P.M.	P. M.
6 32	8 47	-----	----Ypsilanti		-----	5 12	4 47
6 57	9 06	-----	----Pittsfield		-----	4 55	4 12
7 27	9 17	-----	-----Saline		-----	4 43	3 42
8 32	9 55	-----	-- Manchester		-----	4 11	2 22
P. M.							A. M.
3 30	11 37	-----	--- Hillsdale		-----	2 42	7 32
	P. M.					M. A.	
-----	7 31	-----	Ar Chicago	Dp	-----	7 26	-----
-----	5 07	-----	Ar Toledo	Dp	-----	10 37	-----
-----	9 42	-----	Ar Cleveland	Dp	-----	6 32	-----
	A. M.						
-----	3 31	-----	Ar Buffalo	Dp	-----	12 01	-----

All trains run by new standard, 90th meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Ypsilanti time.

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC R. R.
Detroit & Butler Division.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail *	Ex. ¶	Ex. ¶	way f't *
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Detroit	9 10	3 30	9 15	6 35
Belleville	10 03	4 11	10 05	8 35
Willis	10 14	4 17	10 15	9 20
Whittaker	10 20	4 23	10 25	9 35
Milan	10 31	4 32	10 32	10 55
				P. M.
Adrian	11 21	5 14	11 15	1 05
	P. M.		A. M.	
Butler	1 07	7 00	1 08	5 55

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Ex. ¶	Mail *	Ex. ¶	way f't *
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Butler	8 25	2 45	2 30	5 00
				P. M.
Adrian	10 05	4 29	4 13	12 25
Milan	10 50	5 08	4 52	3 10
Whittaker	10 57	5 17	5 01	3 30
Willis	11 03	5 24	5 07	3 55
Belleville	11 11	5 33	5 15	4 19
Detroit	11 55	6 20	6 00	6 20

* Except Sunday. ¶ Daily.

GEO. W. STEVENS, Division Sup't.

TOLEDO, ANN ARBOR & GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Time table taking effect June 22, 1884.

☞ALL TRAINS RUN BY TOLEDO TIME.

GOING NORTH. Pas.	Ex. Pas.	Mail Pas.	STATIONS.		Ex. Pas.	Mail Pas.	GOING SOUTH Pas.
	P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.	
	5 25	7 05	LV---Toledo	AR	9 30	4 55	
	6 46	9 03	----- Milan	-----	8 06	3 22	
	6 51	9 09	------Nora	------	7 59	3 17	
	6 58	9 22	-----Urania	------	7 52	3 10	
	7 07	9 32	----Pittsfield	----	7 40	3 02	
	7 20	9 50	---Ann Arbor	---	7 27	2 49	
	8 00	10 35	AR South Lyon	LV	6 50	2 10	

W. H. BENNETT, Gen'l Pas. Agent. H. W. ASHLEY, General Supt.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT

LORILLARD'S CLIMAX PLUG TOBACCO,

With Red Tin Tag, is the best? Is the purest; is never adulterated with glucose, barytes, molasses, or any deleterious ingredients, as is the case with many other tobaccos.

LORILLARD'S ROSE LEAF FINE CUT TOBACCO

is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none

LORILLARD'S NAVY CLIPPINGS

take first rank as a solid durable smoking tobacco wherever introduced.

LORILLARD'S FAMOUS SNUFFS

have been used for over 124 years, and are sold to a larger extent than any other. 1065y1

Cheney's Stomach and Liver REGULATOR

—CURES—

CONSTIPATION,

Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Heartburn, Malaria, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, when arising from indigestion or deranged condition of the stomach, **Sick Headache or Migrain, Piles and Female Complaints.**

The only medicine in the world that will **positively CURE CONSTIPATION.**

PRICE: $1.00 per Bottle; 6 Bottles, $5.00.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS, FREE.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,

Mannf'g Chemists, Prop'rs, **TOLEDO, O.**

FRED S. DAVIS, Agent.

1041y1

HARTER'S IRON TONIC

THE ONLY TRUE

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD,** regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS,** and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in **DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC** a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion.

The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

1040-y1

Consult Dr. La Barge, SUCCESSOR TO Dr. DeBUTTS

In diseases of the **Blood, Skin and Bones.—Nervous Debility, Impotency, Organic Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Syphilitic and Mercurial Affections.** Scientific treatment; safe and sure remedies. Deformities Treated. Call or write for list of questions to be answered by those desiring treatment by mail.

(Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss.)

Address Dr. C. L. LaBARGE, Pres't and Physician in Charge Central Med. & Surg. Institute, 920 Locust st., St. Louis, Mo. Successor to Dr. Butts' Dispensary. Established 30 Years.

36y1

PARISIAN STEAM LAUNDRY DETROIT

We Guarantee our work to give satisfaction in every particular. Good commission to agents.

1072y1

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

D. D. MALLORY & CO. OYSTERS FRUITS

Wholesale Dealers in **OYSTERS & FOREIGN FRUITS.** Manufacturers of Hermetically Sealed Goods, Pickles, Preserves, etc.

53, 55, 57 Jefferson Ave. **DETROIT, MICH.**

1078w9

Rubber Goods

AT RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

RUBBER CIRCULARS, RUBBER COATS, RUBBER SPITTOONS AND CUSPADORES, RUBBER NURSERY SHEETING RUBBER AIR CUSHIONS, HOT WATER BOTTLES, BANDS AND RINGS, RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES,

In fact everything made from Rubber, at

Goodyear Rubber House

204 Woodward Ave.

DETROIT, MICH.

R. JOSSELYN, Proprietor. 78w8

GET THE BEST!

RATHBONE, SARD & CO. ACORN STOVES & RANGES

LEAD ALL OTHERS!

Every Style & Price.

Guaranteed Unequaled

FOR

OPERATION, ECONOMY, DURABILITY and WORKMANSHIP.

Improvements and Conveniences found in no others.

Always Reliable.

POPULAR EVERYWHERE.

For Sale in Every City and Town in the United States.

— SOLD BY —

J. H. SAMPSON, Ypsi.

1072m3 **17 Huron St.**

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers, absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1044y1

RUPTURE

Cured without Surgical Operation or detention from business at the Vienna Rupture Institute, St. Louis. This Institute is Chartered by the State of Missouri. Dr. Smythe's books containing likenesses of persons before and after cure, mailed for 10c. Persons treated start home same day. Address,

Dr. F. T. SMYTHE, Pres.

Vienna Institute, 1105 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

1044y1

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

FOR THE

LIVER

And all Bilious Complaints

Safe to take, being purely vegetable; no griping. Price 25 cts. All Druggists.

1055y1

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We emphatically guarantee DR. MARCHISI'S CATHOLICON, A FEMALE REMEDY, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change of Life, Leucorrhœa, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Palpitation of the heart, etc. For sale by Druggists. Prices $1.00 and $1.50 per Bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchisi, Utica, N. Y., for Phamphlet, free. For sale by A. D. Morford. 1065y1

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

THE DETROIT TIMES.

The very best paper, because independent and wisely so, that came to us has been the Times. Ably conducted and far more than ordinarily readable. It is impossible for an out and out partisan paper to tell the truth. It has a constant temptation to defend its party, right or wrong. It colors facts and events so as to give the best side out to its party. It is all the time an advocate like a criminal lawyer at the bar. It has been impossible the last campaign and it is now to get genuine facts, a true statement of national affairs as they are from the Post or Free Press. A constant reader of either the one or the other is a political ignoramus or a crazy partisan enthusiast. Papers like the Times of which there are going to be more are the salt preservative. Hence we lament over the disaster that has befallen the Times. We have no personal feeling toward Mr. Brazee, the purchaser, nor prejudice in favor of Tomlinson. But believe in a strict construction of contracts. We cannot see any justification on the part of Brazee in purchasing a paper already established and turning it into a *new* channel, making an evening paper of it.

As the last message of a republican president, a party supremacy of twenty-four years, President Arthur's, given in this week,s COMMERCIAL will be read with interest.

The Post finally pronounces the oft repeated and wide spread report that it is controlled by a distillery monopoly as utterly false. Probably it is now, provided the late sale is bonafide, and owned by an individual instead of a corporation. But the way the Post and its coadjutor the Lansing Republican heap abuse upon the prohibitionists one would naturally imagine that they were iuspired by rot-gut whisky, at least some sort of pernicious distillation.

We hope the following statement of Mr. Cleveland will prove true and that he will realize his full iutentions:

"No harm shall come to any business interest as a result of administrative policy so long as I am President. I intend to surround myself with the best and broadest minds in the party and then bend all my energies toward making an administration that shall at least assure every element that a transfer of the executive control of one party to another does not mean any serious disturbance of existing conditions. —*President-elect Cleveland.*

CHANGE FOR THE SAKE OF CHANGE.

The argument which has been often presented, but which has not hitherto seemed to us very forcible, is now seen to be very strong, that change for the sake of change may be desirable. The lawful, rational endeavor of what now proves to be the constitutional majority, by argument and appeal to the national reason and conscience, to obtain control of the government was denounced as an attempt to steal it, as if the government were the rightful property of a party, instead of the agency of the lawfully expressed will of the people. Does any intelligent man not see that this is simply revolutionary politics, and that there could be no more startling revelation of the peril ous political condition into which we had drifted? There were plenty of people, also, who said that Blaine would have been a fool not to use his opportunities, that even if he was dishonest, he was yet better than any Democrat, and that no conceivable disaster could be so great as that of a Democratic President. There are thousands of honest Republicans who have hitherto deeply distrusted the Democratic party whom this campaign has taught profoundly to distrust the management of the Republican party, which attempted to carry an election by outraging the consciences and the common-sense and patriotism of thousands of Republicans. They do not believe that any foreign policy, or commercial policy, or any question of administration, is comparable in importance to honesty and official integrity, and no crime against the principles, the traditions, and the name of the Republican party is so unpardonable as to make it responsible for scornful disregard of public morality and official purity.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE FATAL ERROR.

The fatal error of Mr. Blaine's nomination lay in the disregard by a Republican Convention of the conscience and principle of the Republican party. Ex-Governor Long's noted speech warned the Convention in the most skillful but unmistakable manner not to make a nomination which would inevitably raise the question of honesty. But the Blaine managers defiantly relied upon mere party spirit, upon traditional distrust ol the Democratic party, upon a mistaken sense of the popularity of Mr. Blaine, and upon party discipline and the support of great moneyed interests, to force the eleetion of the candidate.

It was perfectly well known that the most conspicuous Blaine orators, except those who carry no moral weight into any movement, bitterly deplored his nomination, and feared the probable result. Mr. Blaine himself furnished the weapons in the destructive campaign against his election. His desperate efforts, seconded by his orators and newspapers, to raise a false issue of protection, and of wrongs to the colored race, failed, and the fight was forced upon the one paramount point of official integrity.—*Harper's Weekly.*

BOYCOTTING.

The senseless boycotting and tirade of abuse against those who decline to sell their principles is very poor practical politics, and recalls the old pro-slavery tactics before the war. The Republican wrath with the St. John men is especially contemptible. The St. John men did at this election precisely what the Liberty party men did in 1844. They stood up to be counted for a principle which they believed to be more important than any which divides the parties, and upon which the position of neither party suits them. The Republicans who rail and rage at their course are the lineal successors of the old pro-slavery Democrats who mobbed the original Republicans. Their conduct shows precisely how far certain Republicans have fallen below the principles and character of the party, and their conduct merely confirms the convictcon of a multitude of the most intelligent and patriotic men in the country that the Republican party has survived its moral vigor and impulse.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Roaming About Rome.

[Bill Nye in Denver Opinion.]

We arrived in Rome last evening via the Rock Island road, and an old cattle friend of mine from North park, who is staying here, invited me to come and visit him during my stay in the city. He has been showing me the town and telling me all about it. Before the Christian era Rome was ruled by kings who were elected for life or during good behavior. This was done to curtail campaign expenses so that the surplus funds could be frittered away on bread and other Roman delicacies. There was also a senate and college of pontifices and two-inch augurs, who explained the will of the gods. These augurs became at last a great bore (Etruscan relic found near a Roman corral.)

For many years there was a squabble between the patricians and the plebeians. The patricians were people who had made a good deal of money, and whose blue-blooded daughters showed their proud and high lineage by eloping with the family coachman. The plebeians, as a rule, were not checked up so high, but they generally got there Eli with both feet, as a proud Roman told me recently, as he socked his Roman nose in a tumbler of Roman punch. The present Rome is built over forty or fifty feet of debris that is between 2,000 and 3,000 years old. Those who have been in Chicago when the street-gang was engaged in raking up old personalities and things that had been accumulating for fifty years will remember the subtle odor of the deceased past. This puts a kind of damper on building here, and real estate is rather dead. At least it is not feeling well. So they only build a new house every fifty or sixty years. Then it takes half a century for the air to get fresh again.

I have been trying for several days to find some Roman candles to take home with me, but have failed so far. My next letter will be from Verona or Cheyenne—I do not know which. I've got to hear from Eli Perkins first. We agreed not to write from the same place at the same time, for we might get confused.

The Future Newspaper.

[Cor. Portland Transcript.]

A few hundred years make a future beyond all comprehension; we have no idea of the possibilities, except by contrasting with past and present. A newspaper of 100 years ago is a curiosity of more value than thousands-of-years-old pottery and bric-a-brac. Why? Because it gives a true history of the time when published, relates to facts that would be otherwise unknown, touches facts beneath the historian's notice, yet of real interest to the people of to-day.

Take one year's file of any metropolitan daily of 1884, 100 years from now, and you will have a history of the world beyond comparison. No historian would dare compete with the simple newspaper bought anywhere for 2 or 3 cents, worth to future generations sums not to be covered by money; in fact, beyond value. All this has come about in 100 years. Now add a few hundred years to the progress of the newspaper, and what will be the outcome?

1. Every town will have a paper of its own.

2. Type will be set by machinery, with the rapidity of electricity.

3. Every paper will contain a directory of every soul in town, giving full name, age, description, weight, business; directly below these facts a space will be left, and daily the varied movements of individuals will be given; no matter how simple the fact, it will appear, and make a diary every day, such as many privately keep at present.

4. A list of births, deaths, and marriages will appear, including the whole world.

5. The paper will be bulky, but not disagreeably so; a table of contents will readily put the reader in the right track, and book form of about the size of The Transcript will make an easily-handled paper which will be sufficiently stiff to hold easily. No event will be too small to appear; all business, pleasure, sorrow, will be depicted in concise and appropriate form. As a reference, the paper of the future will equal an encyclopedia of to-day.

Cassius and Brutus, quarreling over a fair division of the offices.

Remember March, the ides of March remember.
Will not great Grover bleed for party's sake?
What villain in the White House that will plead
And not for office? What! Shall one of us,
That fixed the slate, and sprung the plant, and touched
For soap to calm the strikers, shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base spoils
And fill the mighty space of our swelled heads
For so much honor as Frank Hatton has?
I'd rather be in *now*, and have to go,
Than such a hustler!

—*The Chicago Current.*

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Holiday Goods.

HOLIDAY GOODS

In Great Variety,
Just Received

AT

Jewelry **DODGE'S** Store.

Holiday Goods.

Italian Girl-Wives.

[New York Cor. Philadelphia Times.]

There are nearly 80,000 Italians living in various parts of New York, most of whom belong to the lowest classes. Nearly one-third of their number live in what is termed the Italian quarter, which comprises the lower part of the Sixth ward. Of this 25,000 nearly five-eights are children. What these children do is known to New Yorkers, who meet hundreds of them as boot-blacks, flower venders, newsboys and peddlers of a thousand and one little things which are made in their houses.

It will be noticed that a large proportion of these children are girls of not more than 12 or 13 years of age, many even younger, who wear with manifest pride a wedding-ring of brass or silver. They are regarded with a curious respect by the little urchins with whom they compete for the sale of matches, newspaper or fruit. Followed to their houses these girls may be seen to assemble on the rickety steps of the hives in which they live at sundown and in the evening, especially in summer time, when many have babies in their arms, attending them with every manifestation of matronly affection and treated by the fiercely-bearded Italians who lounge about as their wives.

These girls are married when they are 12 years old and live with their husbands as soon as the ceremony is performed. As a rule, they are married by Catholic clergymen who require the presence of the girl's parents at the marriage. In Italy these early marriages are the rule rather than the exception. The girls of this age are usually quite pretty, but a few years of married life transform them into the hideous hags who patrol the streets investigating the contents of ash-barrels and garbage-boxes. It requires but about four years of experience for these child-matrons to become aged. There is no law to prevent these early marriages, where the consent of parents or guardians is given, and society is unable to cope with the growing evil.

A Chinese Duel.

[Chicago Herald.]

Two Chinamen in Mercer county, California, who had agreed to fight a duel to settle some difficulty, worked together all one forenoon to build a coffin. After completing their work they met, armed with revolvers, in a field, and one blew the head of the other off. The neighbors who had seen them make the coffin then knew what it was for.

What is it?

Botanical Kidney and Liver Remedy. A positive cure for all Kidney and Liver complaints. Leading physicians use and recommend it. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by Frank Smith. 1 61y1

1885.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and house-keeping in its various details are eminently practical Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needle-work are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its hnmorous pictures has won for it the name of the American *Punch.*

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year:

HARPFR'S BAZAR.....$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... 4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 numbers).10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number of January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of Harper's Bazar in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaild, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1885.
Harper's Weekly
ILLUSTRATED,

Harper's Weekly has now, for twenty years, maintained its position as the leading illustrated weekly newspaper in America. With a constant increase of literary and artistic resources, it is able to offer for the ensuing year attractions unequalled by any previous volume, embracing a capital illustrated serial story by W. E. Norris; illustrated articles with special reference to the West and South, including the World's Exposition at New Orleans; entertaining short stories, mostly illustrated, and important papers by high authorities on the chief topics of the day.

Every one who desires a trustworthy political guide, an entertaining and instructive family journal, entirely free from objectionable features in either letterpress or illustrations, should subscribe to Harper's Weekly.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY.....$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY One Year (52 Numbers).....10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Five Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 for each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, N. Y.

1885.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning in December, Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine-making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: new serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson, and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY One Year (52 Numbers).....10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last eleven Semi-annual Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive from June 1850 to June 1880, one vol., 8vo, Cloth, $4.00.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York, N. Y.

SAUSAGE BY STEAM.

We have put in a Steam Engine and Manufacture our Sausage by Steam.

We chalenge comparison in this and in Every Department of Meats, and the belongings of a First Class Market.

Again Hitched Horses.

The Old firm has become the New, with bright prospects, and a determination to earn, more than ever, the good opinion of patrons.

We purchase the Best and Nicest Beeves and Porkers in the market, sparing no pains to secure

HEALTHY MEATS.

Nicest Steaks, Broils, Roasts, Turkeys, Chickens, Etc.

1028 Fairchild & Smith.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

GREAT SALE
OF DRY GOODS.
$20,000 YET TO
SELL AT PRICES
THAT ASTONISH
EVERYBODY.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
DON'T WAIT.
STOCK GROWS
LESS EVERY
DAY. THE
ENTIRE STOCK
MUST BE
CLOSED OUT.

A. WILLIAMS & CO.

DAVIS & CO. The East Side Grocers and Crockery Dealers. **DAVIS & CO.**

LAMPS.

Hanging Lamps, 2.50 to 10.00. Stand Lamps, 25c to 1.50. Bracket Lamps, 50c to 2.00.

Lamps of ALL Styles and Kinds. It will pay you to see our LAMPS before buying.

Toilet Sets in Great Variety.

All the New Styles in GLASSWARE.

Large Line WHITE and DECORATED Ware.

New Stock of Bird Cages, Cheap.

We are Receiving our

Christmas Goods.

Be sure and See them.

We can please you in Groceries.

TRY US.

DAVIS & CO. *Cross Street.* DAVIS & CO.

1059

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Large and Elegant Stock

Of Foreign and Domestic Woolens,

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS NOW IN CHARGE OF MR. T. HONEY. PRICES, STYLE AND FIT GUARANTEED.

ALBAN & BEGOLE,

Clothiers and Merchant Tailors,

YPSILANTI, - MICH.

YPSILANTI

Mineral Bath House!

A. A. ELLIOTT, Superintendent.

Bath House Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Sundays, from 8 A. M. to 12 M.

HOT AND COLD BATHS!

PRICES OF BATHS.

Mineral Water, with Attendant, - - - 75 Cents.
Mineral Water, without Attendant, - - - 50 Cents.
Fresh Water, - - - - - - - - - 25 Cents.

MOORMAN & CORNWELL, Proprietors.

From Neighboring Towns.

WHITTAKER.

Mrs. Chas. Schmitt has a lady friend from Canada visiting her.

Miss Nellie Wilder of Muskegon is the guest of her aunt Mrs. Mix.

EATON'S MILLS.

Mr. D. Budd of Bellville was the guest of Mr. J. Wilson and family last week.

Mr. Byron Wood of Ypsilanti formerly a teacher in our school visited Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sherman and other friends here last week. Glad to see you Mr. Wood, come again.

SUPERIOR.

Thanksgiving day was celebrated at the Free church in Superior by a New England dinner, in the basement after service in the church above. Old costumes were worn by Messrs. Grant Kimmel, Ed. Chase, John and Will Culver, Norman Sweet, Rob't Clark, Geo. Quackenbush, Will Duncan and Bennie Geer; and by Misses Flora Duncan, Lillie Kinney, Myrtie Chase, Carrie and Nettie Finton, Het and Mate Kimmel and Minnie Clark, reminding all of ye olden time. A very enjoyable time was had, judging from the expression of faces. The dinner was bountiful and all seemed to go away thinking a very pleasant and profitable day had been spent. Receipts of dinner $12.25. SPECTATOR.

MILAN.

The date for the dedication of the new Baptist church has been fixed for December 10th. Rev. C. R. Henderson, D. D., of Detroit, will preach the dedicatory sermon; Rev. H. C. Beals, General state missionary and other ministers are expected to be present. A cordial invitation is extended to all. W. P. TOMPKINS, Pastor.

A man named Waggott, private watchman at the Ayers hotel, gave orders to Tom Hill to leave town Saturday night, and Hill, being pretty well under the influence of "budge," refused to do so. Thereupon Waggott gave him a blow with a club and laid him low. Revolvers were displayed and Hill got three bad cuts in the melee which followed. The town is quite excited over the matter and it is said arrests are to be made.

WILLIS STATION.

Charles W. Alban has gone to Iowa to visit his brothers, will be gone six weeks.

Charles Darling has returned from Tennessee highly elated with the State and climate.

Wallace Draper has gone to Minnesota. He is teaching school at Moorhead at $40 per month.

Mrs. Albert Draper is suffering from an attack of Rheumatism.

How sad that those who voted for Blaine
and Cleveland cannot say in years to come
* * We stood for principle,
Voting for God and home,
We pity those defeated, thus left afloat
From Maine to California,
They threw away their vote,

The widow Gotts died at the residence of her step-son, William Gotts, Nov. 28th. She was an English lady and had many warm friends in this country. She has one daughter living in the United States who will miss mother and grandmother in her home.

As a wife her heart was loyal,
As a mother she was true,
She has gone to meet her husband,
Where the joys of earth renew.

Thanksgiving was observed at Fraternity Grange. Patrons out in force. After the dinner tables were removed from the hall the master called to order and introduced the Rev. Mr. Kelsey who made some interesting remarks. He would like to be a Patron judging from the excellent dinner, He gave a history of his life on the farm, in the store, at the college, and in the ministry. The Lecturer of the day said the order thought it wise to bring in the children on such occasions to take part in the exercises that in after life pleasant memories would accrue to them, and it was truly a source of pleasure to us. The choir sung "Open the Door for the Children," and then the usual selections. The exercises closed by a speech from Dr. Megan. Looking over the exercises of the day Ye Local was impressed that as Patrons we had much to be thankful for in anticipations realized, in hopes strengthened, in friendships matured in the presence of those individualizing principles that incites us with charity for all.

Aforetime the day was devoted to prayer,
But now in our country the day is a fair
Where turkeys, and chickens, and roast-beef come in,
And to eat like a glutton is not counted a sin,
But we as an order gathered that day
With hearts wed to principles mighty to sway
The hearts of a people who labor and plan
To assist one another whenever they can.
And the offering they bring to the Father above
Is hearts wed to principles overflowing with love
To him for his blessing, his guidance and care
That we as an order mutually share.

S. P. B,

ANN ARBOR.

From the Democrat.

The superintendendents of the poor visited the county jail Tuesday and made a general inspection of the premises, which they found in fair condition considering the delapidated condition of the building. During the past 6 months 172 persons have been confined therein as follows: drunk, 67; drunk and disorderly, 2; disorderly, 15; larceny, 12; assault and battery, 16; insane, 4; assault with intent to kill, 5; interfering with a railroad employe, 1; burglary, 14; cruelty to animals, 1; incest, 1; entering railroad car, 4; grand larceny, 3; escaped convicts, 3; false pretences, 1; disorderly, second offense, 23.

From the Courier.

A republican governor will be the means of returning one democrat to Ann Arbor. Warden Pond will soon retire to private life once more.

It is quite a compliment to Maj, Wm. C. Stevens, of this city, that he recieved the largest majority of any candidate upon the state ticket. It is also a rebuke to the unprincipled methods taken to compass his defeat. We congratulate Mr. Stevens and the people of the state, also.

Well, he has been caught. The famous confidence man, calling himself A. R. Boyle, the "pharmic," who took $480 away from here on forged drafts. He wasn't very sharp, after all. He went to Bay City and the Saginaws and played the same game, and got caught. City Marshal Fall, of this place, went to Saginaw Saturday, identified the fellow, and he confessed, but only a small amount of money was found on his persen. It is expected that he will be brought here after being tried in Saginaw.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

As the Christmas Conference which organized the Methodist Episcopal Church convened December 24, 1784, and continued in session to January 2, 1875' it is proposed that the centennial celebration shall cover the same space of time.

It is recommended that at least one religious service be held in all our churches every day, from December 24th, 1884, to January 2, 1885.

The General Conference of 1880, in providing for the celebration of this Centennial, recommends "that all our preachers and people be careful to make the year 1884 one of special consecration to the service of God.

These sentiments were reiterated by the General Conference of 1884, which recommends that in accordance with the advice of the Bishops, "religious services be the chief feature of this celebration."

In obedience to these recommendations the Asbury Centenary Association suggests the following:

PROGRAM OF THEMES AND EXERCISES FOR CENTENARY WEEK.

Wednesday, December 24—Theme: Personal consecration.

Thursday, December 25—Theme: Praying the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers.

Friday, December 26—Theme: The prayer of faith.

This day should be observed as a day of fasting and prayer for God's blessing on the church.

Saturday, December 27—Theme: Prayer for God's blessing on the services of the Sabbath.

Sunday, December 28—At 9 a. m.. Love feast. At 10:30 a. m., Centenary sermon. Theme: Christian education, the leading work of our second century, or gratitude for what God has done for us and for the world during the past hundred years through the M. E. Church.

After the sermon, let the centenary offerings be received from the church and congregation.

Where pledges have already been made let the roll be called, and the offerings already pledged be presented first, and then let the voluntary offerings of the people be added.

At 3 or 7 p. m., Sunday school celebration.

Monday, December 29—Theme: The Spirit baptism.

Tuesday, December 30—Theme: Christian activity.

Wednesday, December 31—Watch night. Theme: The Christian's responsibility for the salvation of souls.

Thursday, January 1—Theme: Christian unity.

Friday, January 2—Theme: Conquest of the world in the name of Christ.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

John S. Jenness to Alvira Swick, Ypsilanti city property $850.

George M. Kedden to F. L. Parker, 80 acres sec. 23 Augusta $100.

Alexander Kennedy to Annis C, Bush, 15 acres sec. 30 Augusta $400.

Wm. J. Canfield to Wm. T. Robbins, 10 acres sec. 9 Augusta $300.

The second American Type series, which will be for some time continued in The Current, and in which those qualities most distinctive and characteristic in the typical American will be presented with analytic particularity, will be from the pen of Horatio Nelson Powers, of Connecticut, and will appear in The Current of December 6.

Fred S. Dayis distinctly states that Acker's English Remedy has and does cure contracted consumption. Ask for circular. An entirely new medicine, guaranteed. 4

The Last Pleasant Evening.

[Exchange.]

They were alone. He was stretched on the sofa looking into the grate wondering why coal was not sold for $5 a ton instead of $6.50. She was reading the morning paper. A conversation—a dialogue—occurred:

"Hubby, dear!"

"What is it, pet?"

"You needn't buy me that jersey that we were looking at. I wouldn't wear one for the world. Here is an article that says the pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the Jerseys and many have died."

He took the tongs and pulled down the motto, "What is Home Without a Mother?" from the wall and stuck it in the fire. It was the last pleasant evening of their lives.

For scrofula, syphilitic disorders, thin and watery blood, sluggish liver (indicated by poor digestion), weak kidneys (indicated by urinary sediments), diseased mucous membrane (indicated by both nasal and urinary catarrh, inflamed eyelids, etc.), use Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It gradually rebuilds a broken down constitution and restores robust health and strength to every part. No other remedy equals it. 81w2

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

PRICES PAID FARMERS.

FLOUR, per bbl	$ 4 50	@	6 00
" buckwheat per cwt	2 00	@	2 50
WHEAT,	70	@	75
CORN,	40	@	50
OATS, new	20	@	23
BEANS,	65	@	90
POTATOES, new	25	@	
BARLEY per cwt	1 00	@	1 20
HAY, per ton	7 00	@	10 00
CLOVER SEED	3 40	@	3 75
BUCKWHEAT	40	@	50
APPLES, per bbl	1 50	@	1 75
" per bu	40	@	50
" dried, per lb	3	@	4
BUTTER,	18	@	20
EGGS, per doz	18	@	20
CHEESE new	13	@	15
HONEY, cap	15	@	18
MAPLE SUGAR	14	@	15
LARD,	12½	@	
CHICKENS, dressed	8	@	10
" " spring	9	@	10
TURKEYS,	12	@	
PORK, in bbls	18 00	@	20 00
TALLOW	5	@	5¼
LAMB PELTS	40	@	60
GREEN HIDES	6	@	6¼
CURED "	7	@	7½
DEACON SKINS	40	@	25

LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP, fatted, per 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 25
HOGS, store, per lb	2½	@	2¾
" fatted	3	@	3½
" dressed per cwt	4½	@	5
COWS, milch	40 00	@	70 00
" fatted per lb	3	@	4½
STEERS, medium, per lb	4	@	4½
" fatted, per lb		@	5

The Root of the Evil.

To thoroughly cure scrofula it is necessary to strike directly at the root of the evil. This is exactly what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, by acting upon the blood, thoroughly cleansing it of all impurities, and leaving not even a taint of scrofula in the vital fluid. Thousands who have been cured of scrofula by Hood's Sarsaparilla, testify to its wonderful blood-purifying qualities. Sold by all druggists

A Remarkable Escape.

Mrs. Mary A. Daily, of Tunkhannock, Pa., was afflicted for six years with Asthma and Bronchitis, during which time the best physicians could give no relief. Her life was despaired of, until in last October she October she procured a Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery, when immediate relief was felt, and by continuing its use for a short time she was completely cured, gaining in flesh 50 pounds in a few months. Free Trial Bottles of this certain cure of all Throat and Lung Diseases at Frank Smith's Drug Store. Large Bottles $100. 4

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF
DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS
ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
For Strength and True Fruit Flavor They Stand Alone.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
MAKERS OF
Dr. Prices Cream Baking Powder
—AND—
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,
Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

LIGHT HEALTHY BREAD
DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS
The best dry hop yeast in the world. Bread raised by this yeast is light, white and wholesome like our grandmother's delicious bread.
GROCERS SELL THEM.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Man'f'rs of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.

HOLIDAYS COMING!
FOR NICE
BINDING
COME TO THE
COMMERCIAL
OFFICE.
A Good Binder and work done at Reasonable PRICES!

A. B. BELL
DENTIST,
Will make Best Rubber Plates for $8.00.
Gold and Silver Fillings,
25 per cent. Off.
All Work Fully Warranted.
Office in Arcade Block with Dr. Pillsbury. 1060

Barnum & Earl
KEEP A FINE LINE OF
Hampden,
Waltham,
Elgin,
And other makes of American
WATCHES
In Gold and Silver Cases.
Beautiful Designs
—IN—
Silverware.
Late and Tasty Patterns
—IN—
JEWELRY.
For anything you want in our line call on us We will try to please you.
27 Congress St.,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
ESTABLISHED 1846.
The most popular Weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication, furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, $3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 361 Broadway, N. Y.

PATENTS. Munn & Co. have also had Thirty-Seven Years' practice before the Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers for securing to inventors their rights in the United States, Canada, England, France Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Patents obtained through Munn & Co. are noticed in the Scientific American free The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their patents.
Address MUNN & CO., Office SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 361 Broadway, New York.

PROBATE ORDER—For hearing account of Administrator—Estate of Henry Richards.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the second day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, Wm. D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry Richards, deceased.

Mary E. Richards, the administrator of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render her annual account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the thirtieth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County, and show cause if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed:

And it is further ordered that said executor give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendancy of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1081

PROBATE ORDER.
Estate of Edith Sherwood.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Present, WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Edith Sherwood deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified,, of Christopher C. Sherwood, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this court purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration with the will annexed may be granted to William J. Canfield or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is Ordered, That Monday, the twenty-second day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees, and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted:

And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
A true copy.) 1081 Judge of Probate.
WM. G. DOTY, Probate Register.

PROBATE ORDER.—Estate of Hannah C. Hendrick.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Washtenaw, holden at the Probate office in the City of Ann Arbor, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of November in the year one thousand, eight hunderd and eighty-four.

Present William D. Harriman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hannah C. Hendrick deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Edmund Hendrick praying that he may be licensed to sell the real estate whereof said deceased died seized.

Thereupon it is ordered, That Friday, the twelfth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the devisees, legatees and heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the city of Ann Arbor, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further Ordered, That said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

WILLIAM D. HARRIMAN,
(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM G. DOTY, Probate Register. 1078

REAL ESTATE SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, ss.

In the matter of the estate of Timothy Showerman, deceased. Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned administrator of the estate of said Timothy Showerman, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Washtenaw, on the sixth day of November A. D. 1884, there will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house on the premises hereafter described, in the city of Ypsilanti in the County of Washtenaw in said State, on Tuesday the sixth day of January A. D. 1885, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the decease of said Timothy Showerman), the following described Real Estate, to-wit: A parcel of land situate in the Third Ward of the City of Ypsilanti in the County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Commencing twenty-five Rods Northerly of the Northeast corner of Cross and Huron streets, thence running Northerly on the East line of Huron street four rods, thence East to the Huron river, thence South four rods, thence West to Huron street to the place of beginning.

Dated November, 22d, 1884.

79w6 THOMAS NINDE,
Administrator of Timothy Showerman deceased.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of March in the year Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Eight, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, in the State of Michigan on the twenty-sixth day of March, A. D. 1878, at 9 o'clock A. M., in Liber 51 of Mortgages on page 105, Andrew Miller Duly mortgaged to Charles Stone all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Augusta, County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan known and described as the West half of the Northeast quarter of section six in township four South of range seven East, containing ninety-six acres more or less. The said mortgage was afterwards duly assigned by said Charles Stone to Ninetta Stone. The amount claimed to be due on said Mortgage, at the date of this notice is twenty-six hundred and forty-six dollars and twenty-six cents.

Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt thereby secured or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises at public vendue to the highest bidder on Wednesday the eighteenth day of February in the year Eighteen hundred and Eighty-five, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the East outer door of the Court House in the city of Ann Arbor, in said County of Washtenaw, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said county.

Dated November 22nd, 1884.

NINETTA STONE,
T. NINDE, Assignee of said mortgage.
Attorney. 79

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, dated on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1883, to me directed and delivered, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Alva Worden and John S. Worden, I did, on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1883, levy upon all the right, title and interest of said Alva Worden and John S. Worden, in and to the following lands and tenements, the same being and lying in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and state and Eastern District of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: All of lot numbered one hundred and ninety-seven (197) in the original plat of the village (now city) of Ypsilanti. Also, all the right, title and interest of Alva Worden, one of the defendants named in said writ, in and to the following described lands and tenements, the same being and lying in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, state and Eastern District of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Those certain pieces or parcels of land, lying situate and being in the city of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw county, Michigan, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-east corner of lot numbered one hundred and sixteen (116) in said village (now city) of Ypsilanti, running thence west twenty-one (21) feet and 10 inches, thence north eighty-six (86) feet, thence east twenty-one (21) feet and ten (10) inches, thence south eighty-six (86) feet to the place of beginning: Also, the north ten-fourteenths (10-14) of lot two hundred and seventeen (217) in Hunter's addition to the village (now city) of Ypsilanti aforesaid. Also, the following described pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, state and Eastern District of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the south line of Congress street at a point five chains and twenty (20) links west of the south-west corner of Congress and River streets, running thence west six (6) rods, thence south sixteen (16) rods and fifteen and one-half (15½) feet, thence west four (4) rods, thence south seven (7) rods and twelve (12) feet, thence east ten (10) rods, thence north twenty-four (24) rods and eleven (11) feet to the place of beginning.

Also all the right, title and interest of John S. Worden, one of the defendants, named in said writ, of, in and to the following described lands and tenements, the same being and lying in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtenaw, and state and Eastern District of Michigan, and discribed as follows, to wit: Lot numbered one hundred and ninety-eight (198) according to the recorded plat of said city. Also all the right title and interest of the above named John S. Worden, of, in and to the following described pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the city of Ypsilanti, county of Washtanaw, state and Eastern District of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning in the south line of Congress street at a point four (4) chains and (20) links west of the south west corner of Congress and River streets running thence west four (4) rods, thence south twenty-four (24) rods and eleven (11) feet, thence east four (4) rods, thence north twenty-four (24) rods and eleven (11) feet to place of beginning. Which said described lands and tenements I shall expose for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the tenth day of December, A. D. 1884, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, at the front door of the Court House of the county of Washtenaw, at the city of Ann Arbor, in said Eastern District of Michigan, that being the place when the Circuit Court for said county is held.

S. S. MATTHEWS,
76w6 U. S. Marshal.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

FARMERS!
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST
Having Repaired and Improved my Mill, and
Doubled My Capacity,
I am now prepared to do all kinds of work, and
As Well as Large Mills and Rich Firms.
I have secured the services of the veteran miller, Hiram Allen, and my motto will be "PLEASE MY CUSTOMERS."
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
N. B.—I have a large Power Sheller and will Shell Corn Free of Charge.
1028 M. P. HOLMES.

CALL!
And Examine the Stock of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
—AND—
Provisions,
No. 25 Congress St.
C. M. Boss,
(Successor to ROBBINS & RATHFON)
Can furnish you with the Best Goods at the Lowest Current Prices. A Large Assortment of TOBACCOS and CIGARS, etc., and the Finest display of
Fishing Tackle
Ever brought to this City.
Orders by Telephone prmptly attended to
25 Congress St. 25
1044 YPSILANTI.

NOW
IS A
DESIRABLE TIME
TO ENTER
Cleary's
BUSINESS COLLEGE
AND
School of Penmanship.
FIVE DEPARTMENTS.—Commercial, English, Penmanship, Short-Hand and Tipe-Writing. Personal and Superior Instruction given in all branches. System of Actual Business enequaled. Over 300 enrolled the past year. Full Course in Short-Hand and Type-Writing, with the privilege of instruction in Grammar, Spelling, Letter-Writing and Penmanship—$30. Visitors always welcome. For Circulars giving full particulars, please call at the College in the Union Block, or address,
P. R. CLEARY, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Holstein Cattle!

Over thirty yearly records made by cows in this herd, which averaged 14,212 lbs, 5 oz. per year, at an average age of 4½ years. In 1881 our entire herd of mature cows averaged 14,164 lbs. 15 oz. In 1882 our entire herd of eight 3-year olds averaged 12,388 lbs. 9 oz. On April 1st, 1884, TEN cows in this herd had made records from 14,000 to 18,000 lbs. each, the average being 15,608 lbs. 6 3-10 oz. We milked through the year ending in June last, five mature cows, the entire lot averaging 15,621 lbs. 1 2-5 oz. NOT ONE OF THESE RECORDS HAS EVER BEEN EQUALED WITH AN EQUAL NUMBER OF COWS, BY ANY HERD.
BUTTER RECORDS.
Nine cows averaged 17 lbs. 5½ oz. per week. Eight heifers 3 years old averaged 13 lbs. 4½ oz. per week. Eleven heifers 2 years old and younger averaged 10 lbs. 8 oz. per week. The above records are a sufficient guarantee of superiority. THIS IS THE CLASS OF CATTLE WITH WHICH TO FOUND A HERD.
75w13 SMITHS & POWELL.
LAKESIDE STOCK FARM SYRACUSE, N. Y.

STANDARD BIOGRAPHIES. Just Ready
BLAINE and LOGAN.
712 Royal octavo pages; 67 full-page illustrations.
TILDEN, CLEVELAND & HENDRICKS
774 Royal octavo pages. 35 full-page illustrations.
BEST TERMS EVER OFFERED TO AGENTS.
Outfit free and all Freight Paid. Address,
H. S. GOODSPEED & CO.,
72m6 New York or Chicago.

HALE AND FAREWELL!

ARTHUR'S FINAL GREETING TO THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

An Exhaustive Review of Matters of Interest to the American People.

The Country Congratulated on the Peaceful Result of the Late Presidential Election.

Foreign Relations—Extension of Foreign Commerce—Discussion of Financial and Revenue Questions—Bonds, Silver Dollars and National Banks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 2.—The following is the text of the president's message as read before the two houses of congress on Monday, Dec. 1, 1884:

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: Since the close of your last session, the American people, in the exercise of their highest right of suffrage, have chosen the chief magistrate for the four years ensuing. When it is remembered that at no period in the country's history has the long political contest which customarily precedes the day of the national election been waged with greater fervor and intensity, it is a subject of congratulation that, after the controversity at the polls was over, and while the slight preponderence by which the issue had been determined, was as yet unascertained, the public peace suffered no disturbance, but the people everywhere patiently and quietly awaited the result. Nothing could more strikingly illustrate the temper of the American citizen, his love of order and his loyalty to law. Nothing could more signally demonstrate the strength and wisdom of our political institutions.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

Eight years have passed since a controversy concerning the result of a national election sharply called the attention of the congress to the necessity of providing more precise and definite regulations for counting the electoral vote. It is of the gravest importance that this question be solved before conflicting claims to the presidency shall again distract the country, and I am persuaded that by the people at large any of the measures of relief thus far proposed would be preferred to continued inaction.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Our relations with all foreign powers continue to be amicable. With Belgium a convention has been signed whereby the scope of present treaties has been so enlarged as to secure to citizens of either country within the jurisdiction of the other equal rights and privileges. In the acquisition and alienation of property, a trade-mark treaty has also been concluded.

The war between Chili and Peru is at an end, For the arbitration of the claims of American citizens, who, during its continuance, suffered through the acts of the Chilian authorities, a convention will soon be negotiated.

The state of hostilities between France and China continues to be an embarrassing feature of our eastern relations. The Chinese government has promptly adjusted and paid the claims of American citizens whose property was destroyed in the recent riots at Canton. I renew the recommendation of my last annual message, that the Canton indemnity fund be returned to China. The true interpretation of the recent treaty with that country permitting the restriction of Chinese immigration is likely to be again the subject of you deliberations. It may be seriously questioned whether the statute passed at the last session does not violate the treaty rights of certain Chinese, who left this country with return certificates required by the new. The recent purchase by the United States of a large trading fleet heretofore under the Chinese flag has considerably enhanced our commercial importance in the east.

In view of the large number of vessels built or purchased by American citizens in other countries, and exclusively employed in legitimate traffic between foreign parts under the recognized protection of our flag, it might be well to provide a uniform rate for their registration and documentation so that the bona fide property rights of our citizens therein shall be duly evidenced and properly guarded.

Pursuant to the advice of the senate at the last session I have recognized the flag of the International Association of the Congo as that of a friendly government, avoiding in so doing any prejudgment of conflict in the territorial claims in that region. Subsequently, in execution of the expressed wish of the congress, I appointed a commercial agent for the Congo basin. The importance of the rich prospective trade of the Congo valley has led to the general conviction that it should be open to all nations upon equal terms. The international conference for the consideration of this subject, called by the emperor of Germany, is now in session at Berlin, and delegates are now in attendance on behalf of the United States. Of the results of the conference you will be duly advised.

The government of Corea has generously aided the efforts of the United States ministers to secure suitable premises for the use the legation. The conditions of diplomatic intercourse with eastern nations demand that the legation premises be owned by the represented power. I advise that an appropriation be made for the acquisition of this property by the government. The United States already possesses valuable premises at Tangiers as a gift from the sultan of Morocco. As is stated hereafter, they have lately received a similar gift from the Siamese government. The government of Japan stands ready to cede to us extensive grounds at Tokio wherein to erect a suitable building for the legation, court house and jail, and similar privileges can probably be secured in China and Persia. The owning of such premises would not effect a large saving of the present rentals, but would permit of the due assertion of extra territorial rights in those countries, and would the better serve to maintain the dignity of the United States.

The failure of congress to make an appropriation for our representation at the autonomous court of the khedive has proved a serious embarrassment in our intercourse with Egypt, and, in view of the necessity of the intimacy of our diplomatic relationship due to the participation of this government with the treaty powers in all matters of administration there affecting the rights of foreigners, I advise the restoration of the agency and consulate general at Cairo on its former basis. I do not conceive it to be the wish of congress that the United States should withdraw altogether from the honorable position they have hitherto held with respect to the khedive, or that citizens of this republic residing or sojourning in Egypt should hereafter be without the aid and protection of a competent representative.

With France the traditional cordial relationship continues. The Bartholdi statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," the generous gift of the people of France, is expected to reach New York in May next. I suggest that congressional action be taken in relation to the spirit which has prompted this gift, and in aid of the timely completion of the pedestal upon which it is to be placed.

Our relations with Germany, a country which contributes to our own some of the best elements of citizenship, continue to be cordial. The United States have extradition treaties with several of the German states, but, by reason of the confederation of these states under the imperial rule, the application of such treaties is not as uniform and comprehensive as the interests of the two countries require. Therefore, negotiations should be opened for a single convention to embrace all the territory of the empire.

It affords me pleasure to say that our intercourse with Great Britain continues to be of a most friendly character.

The government of Hawaii has indicated its willingness to continue for seven years the provisions of the existing reciprocity treaty. Such continuance, in view of the relations of that country to the American system of states, should, in my judgment, be favored.

The revolution of Hayti against the established government has terminated. While it was in progress it became necessary to enforce our neutrality laws by instituting proceedings against individuals and vessels charged with their infringement. These prosecutions were in all cases successful.

Much anxiety has lately been displayed by various European governments, especially by the government of Italy, for the abolition of our import duties on works of art. It is well to consider whether the present discrimination in favor of productions of American artists abroad is not likely to result, as they themselves seem very generally to believe it may, in the practical exclusion of our painters and sculptors from the rich fields for observation, study and labor which they have hitherto enjoyed.

There is a prospect that the long-pending revision of the foreign treaties of Japan may be concluded at a new conference to be held at Tokio. While this government fully recognizes the equal and independent station of Japan in the community of nations, it would not oppose the general adoption of such terms of compromise as Japan may be disposed to offer in futherance of a uniform policy of intercourse with western nations.

During the past year the increasing good will between our own government and that of Mexico has been variously manifested. The treaty of commercial reciprocity, concluded Jan. 20, 1883, has been ratified, and awaits the necessary tariff legislation of congress to become effective. This legislation will, I doubt not, be among the first measures to claim your attention. A full treaty of commerce, navigation and consular rights is much to be desired, and such a treaty, I have reason to believe, the Mexican government stands ready to conclude. Some embarrassment has been occasioned by the failure of congress, at its last session, to provide means for the due execution of the treaty of July 29, 1882, for the resurvey of the Mexican boundary and the relocation of boundary monuments.

With the republic of Nicaragua a treaty has been concluded which authorizes the construction by the United States of a canal, railway and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty, sixty miles of the River San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This covers, for actual canal construction, seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six miles on the Atlantic. To the United States, whose rich territory on the Pacific is, for the ordinary purpose of commerce, practically cut off from communication by water with the Atlantic ports, the political and commercial advantages of such a project can scarcely be overestimated.

It is believed that when the treaty is laid before you, the justice and liberality of its provisions will command universal approval at home and abroad.

The death of our representative at Russia, while at his post at St. Petersburg, afforded to the imperial government a renewed opportunity to testify its sympathy in a manner befitting the intimate friendliness which has ever marked the intercourse of the two countries.

The course of this government in raising its representation at Bank-Kok to the diplomatic rank has evoked from Siam evidences of warm friendship, and augurs well for our enlarged intercourse. The Siamese government has presented to the United States a commodious mansion and grounds for the occupancy of the legation, and I suggest that by joint resolution congress attest its appreciation of this generous gift.

This government has more than once been called upon of late to take action in fulfillment of its international obligation toward Spain. Agitation in the Island of Cuba, hostile to the Spanish crown, having been fermented by persons abusing the sacred rites of hospitality which our territory affords, the officers of the government have been instructed to exercise vigilance to prevent infractions of our neutrality laws at Key West and at other points near the Cuban coast. I am happy to say that, in the only instance where these precautionary measures were successfully eluded, the offenders when found in our territory were subsequently tried and convicted.

The growing need of close relationship of intercouse and traffic between the Spanish Antilles and their natural market in the United states led to the adoption, in January last, of a commercial agreement looking to that end. This agreement has since been superseded by a more carefully framed and comprehensive convention, which I shall submit to the senate for approval. It has been the aim of this negotiation to open such a favored reciprocal exchange of productions carried under the flag of either country as to make the intercourse between Cuba and Porto Rico and ourselves scarcely less intimate than the commercial movements between our domestic ports, and to insure a removal of the burdens on shipping in the Spanish Indies, of which, in the past, our ship-owners and ship-masters have so often had cause to complain. The negotiation of this convention has for a time postponed the prosecution of certain claims of our citizens which were declared to be without the jurisdiction of the Spanish-American claims commission, and which are therefore remitted to diplomatic channels for adjustment. The speedy settlement of these claims will now be urged by this government.

Negotiations for a treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominican republic have been successfully concluded, and the result will shortly be laid before the senate.

Certain questions between the United States and the Ottoman empire still remain unsolved. Complaints in behalf of our citizens are not satisfactorily adjusted. The porte has sought to withhold from our commerce the right of favored treatment to which we are entitled by existing conventional stipulation, and the revision of the tariffs is unaccomplished.

The final disposition of pending questions with Venezuela has not as yet been reached, but I have good reason to expect an early settlement which will provide the means of re-examining the Caracas awards in conformity with the expressed desire of congress and which will recognize the justice of certain claims preferred against Venezuela.

The Central and South American commission, appointed by authority of the act of July 7, 1884, will soon proceed to Mexico. It has been furnished with instructions which will be laid before you. They contain a statement of the general policy of the government for enlarging its commercial intercourse with American states. The commissioners have been actively preparing for their responsible task by holding conferences in the principal cities with merchants and others interested in Central and South American trade.

The International Meridian conference, lately convened in Washington upon the invitation of the government of the United States, was composed of representatives from twenty-five nations. The conference concluded its labors on Nov. 1, having with substantial unanimity agreed upon the meridian of Greenwich as the starting point whence longitude is to be computed, through 180 degrees eastward and westward, and upon the adoption, for all purposes for which it may be found convenient, of a universal day which shall begin at midnight on the initial meridian, and whose hours shall be counted from zero up to twenty-four. The formal report of the transactions of this conference will be hereafter transmitted to congress.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

This government is in frequent receipt of invitations from foreign states to participate in international exhibitions, often of great interest and importance. Occupying, as we do, an advanced position in the world's production, and aiming to secure a profitable share for our industries in the general competitive markets, it is a matter of serious concern that the want of means for participation in these exhibits should so often exclude our producers from advantages enjoyed by those of other countries during the past year. The attention of Congress was drawn to the formal invitations in this regard tendered by the governments of England, Holland, Belgium, Germany and Austria. The executive has in some instances appointed honorary commissioners. This is, however, a most unsatisfactory expedient, for without some provision to meet the necessary working expenses of a commission, it can effect little or nothing in behalf of exhibitors.

An international inventors' exhibition is to be held in London next May. This will cover a field of special importance, in which our country holds a foremost rank; but the executive is at present powerless to organize a proper representation of our vast national interests in this direction I have in several previous messages referred to this subject. It seems to me that a statute, giving to the executive general discretionary authority to accept such invitations, and to appoint honorary commissioners, without salary, and placing at the disposal of the secretary of state a small fund for defraying their reasonable expenses, would be of great public utility.

COLLISIONS AT SEA.

The government has received official notice that the revised international regulations for preventing collisions at sea have been adopted by all the leading maritime powers except the United States, and came into force on the 1st of September last. For the due protection of our shipping interests, the provision of our statutes should at once be brought into conformity with these regulations.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The question of securing to authors, composers and artists copyright privileges in this country, in return for reciprocal rights abroad, is one that may justly challenge your attention. It is true that conventions will be necessary for fully accomplishing this result. But until congress shall by statute fix the extent to which foreign holders of copyright shall be here privileged, it has been deemed advisable to negotiate such conventions For this reason the United States were not represented at the recent conference at Berne.

NEUTRALITY LAWS.

I recommend that the scope of the neutrality laws of the United States be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly nation. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of an expedition and restrict the shipments of explosives, though the enactments in the latter respect were not framed with regard to international obligations, but simply for the protection of passenger travel. All these statutes were intended to meet special emergencies that had already arisen. Other emergencies have arisen since and modern ingenuity supplies means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels, or to filibustering parties. I see no reason why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts, such as are here under consideration, should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country, or in a foreign country with which we are at peace. The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor.

NATURALIZATION.

Our existing naturalization laws need revision. Those sections relating to persons residing within the limits of the United States within 1795 and 1798 have now only a historical interest. Section 2,172, recognizing the citizenship of the children of naturalized parents is ambiguous in its terms and partly obsolete. There are special provisions of law favoring the naturalization of those who serve in the army or in merchant vessels, while no similar privileges are granted those who serve in the navy or marine corps." A uniform rule of naturalization such as the constitution contemplates should, among other things, clearly define the status of persons born within the United States, subject to a foreign power (Sec. 1,992), and of minor children of fathers who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, but have failed to perfect their naturalization. It might be wise to provide for a central bureau of registry, wherein should be filed authenticated transcripts of every record of naturalization in the several federal and state courts, and to make provision also for the vacation or cancellation of such record in cases where fraud had been practiced upon the court by the applicant himself, or where he had removed or forfeited his acquired citizenship. A just and uniform law in this respect would strengthen the hands of the government in protecting its citizens abroad, and would pave the way for the conclusion of treaties of naturalization with foreign countries.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

The legislation of the last session effected in the diplomatic and consular service certain changes and reductions which have been productive of embarrassment. The population and commercial activity of our country are steadily on the increase, and are giving rise to new, varying and often delicate relationships with other countries. Our foreign establishment now embraces nearly double the area of operations that it did twenty years ago. The confinement of such a service within the limits of expenditure then established is not, it seems to me, in accordance with true economy. A community of 60,000,000 of people should be adequately represented in its intercourse with foreign nations. A project for the reorganization of consular service and for recasting the scheme of extra-territorial jurisdiction is now before you If the limits of a short session will not allow its full consideration, I trust you will not fail to make suitable provision for present needs of the service.

It has been customary to define in the appropriation acts the rank of each diplomatic office to which a salary is attached. I suggest that this course be abandoned, and that it be left to the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to fix from time to time the diplomatic grade of the representatives of this government abroad as it may seem advisable, provision being definitely made, however, as now, for the amount of salary attached to the respective stations.

THE CONDITION OF OUR FINANCES

and the operations of the various branches of the public service which are connected with the treasury department are very fully discussed in the report of the secretary. It appears that the ordinary revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, were:

From customs	$195,067,489.76
From internal revenue	121,586,072.51
From all other sources	31,866,307.65
Total ordinary revenues	$348,519.569.52

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

during the same period were:

For civil expenses	$22,312,907.71
For foreign intercourse	1,260,766.37
For Indians	6,475,999,29
For pensions	55,429,228.36
For the military establishment including river and harbor improvements and arsenals	39,429,603.36
For the naval establishment, including vesssels, machieery and improvements at navy yards	17,292,601.44
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses and collecting the revenue	43,939,710.00
For expenditures on account of the District of Columbia	3,407,049.62
For interest on the public debt	54,578,378.48
For the sinking fund	46,790,229.50
Total ordinary expenditures	290,916,483.83
Leaving a surplus of	$57,603,396.09

As compared with the preceding fiscal year there was a net decrease of over $21,000,000 in the amount of expenditures. The aggregate receipts were less than those of the year previous by about $54,000,000. The falling off of revenue from customs made up nearly $20,000,000 of this deficiency, and about $23,000,000 of the remainder was due to the diminished receipts from internal taxation. The secretary estimates the receipts for the fiscal year, which will end June 30, 1885, at $330,000,000, and the total expenditures at $290,620,201.16, in which are included the interest on the debt and the amount payable to the sinking fund. This would leave a surplus for the entire year of about $39,000,000.

THE VALUE OF EXPORTS

from the United states to foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1884, was as follows:

Domestic merchandise	$724,964,852
Foreign merchandise	15,548,757
Total merchandise	$740,513.609
Specie	67,133,383
Total exports of merchandise and specie	$807,646,992

The cotton and cotton manufactures included in this statement were valued at $208,900,415, the breadstuffs at $162,544,715, the provisions at $114,416,547, and the mineral oils at $47,103,248.

IMPORTS.

During the same period the imports were as follows: Merchandise, $667,697,693; gold and silver, $37,426,262; total, $705,123,955. More than 63 per cent. of the entire value of imported merchandise consisted of the following articles: Sugar and molasses, $103,844,274; wool and woolen manufactures, $53,542,292; silk and its manufactures, $49,949,128; coffee, $49,686,705; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, $41,644,599; chemicals, $38,474,965; flax, hemp, jute and like substances and manufactures thereof, $33,463,398; cotton and manufactures, $30,454,476; hides and skins other than fur skins, $22,350,906.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

I concur with the secretary of the Treasury in recommending the immediate suspension of the coinage of silver dollars and the issue of silver certificates. This is a matter to which in former communications I have more than once invoked the attention of the national legislature. It appears that annually for the past six years there have been coined, in compliance with the requirements of the act of February 18, 1878, more than twenty-seven million silver dollars. The number now outstanding is reported by the secretary to be nearly one hundred and eighty-five millions, whereof but little more than forty millions, or less than 22 per cent. are in actual circulation. The mere existence of this fact seems to me to furnish of itself a cogent argument for the repeal of the statute which has made such fact possible, but there are other and graver considerations that tend in the same direction. The secretary avows his conviction that unless this coinage and the issuance of silver certificates be suspended, silver is likely at no distant day to become our sole metallic standard. The commercial disturbance and the impairment of national credit that would be thus occasioned can scarcely be over-estimated. I hope that the secretary's suggestions respecting the withdrawal from circulation of the $1 and $2 notes will receive your approval. It is likely that a considerable portion of the silver now encumbering the vaults of the treasury might thus find its way into the currency. While trade dollars have ceased, for the present at least, to be an element of active disturbance in our currency system, some provision should be made for their surrender to the government. In view of the circumstances under which they were coined, and of the fact that they have never had a legal-tender quality, there should be offered for them only a slight advance over their bullion value. The secretary, in the course of his report, considers the propriety of beautifying the designs of our subsidiary silver coins, and of so increasing their weight that they may bear their due ratio of value of the standard dollar. His conclusions in this regard are cordially appoved.

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

In my annual message of 1882, I recommended the abilition of all excise taxes except those relating to distilled spirits. This recommendation is now renewed. In case these taxes shall be abolished, the revenues that will still remain to the government will, in my opinion, not only suffice to meet its reasonable expenditures, but will afford a surplus large enough to permit such tariff reduction as may seem advisable when the results of recent revenue laws and commercial treaties shall have shown in what quarters those reductions can be most judiciously effected.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

One of the gravest of the problems which appeal to the wisdom of congress for solution is the ascertainment of the most effective means of increasing our foreign trade, and thus relieving the depresssion under which our industries are now languishing. The secretary of the treasury advises that the duty of investigating this subject be intrusted in the first instance to a competent commission. While fully recognizing the considerations that may be urged against this course, I am nevertheless of the opinion that, upon the whole, no other would be likely to effect speedier or better results

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

That portion of the secretary's report which concerns the condition of our shipping interests cannot fail to command your attention. He emphatically recommends that as an incentive to the investment of American capital in American steamships, the government shall by liberal payments for mail transportation or otherwise, lend its active assistance to individual enterprise, and declares his belief that unless that course be pursued our foreign carrying trade must remain as it is—almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners. One phase of this subject is now especially prominent, in view of the repeal by the act of June 26, 1884, of all statutory provisions arbitrarily compelling American vessels to carry the mails to and from the United States. As it is necessary to make provision to compensate the owners of such vessels for performing that service after April, 1885, it is hoped that the whole subject will lead to the enactment of such measures for the revival of our merchant marine as the wisdom of congress may devise.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The 3 per cent. bonds of the government, to the amount of more than $100,000,000, have, since my last annual message, been redeemed by the treasury. The bonds of that issue still outstanding amount to little over $200,000,000, about one-fourth of which will be retired through the operations of the sinking fund during the coming year. As the bonds still continue the chief basis for the circulation of the national banks, the question how to avert the contraction of the currency caused by their retirement is one of constantly increasing importance.

It seems to be generally conceded that the law governing this matter exacts from the banks excessive security, and that upon their present bond deposits a larger circulation than is now allowed may be granted with safety. I hope that the bill which passed the senate at the last session permitting the issue of notes equal to the face value of deposited bonds will commend itself to the approval of the house of representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPENSES.

In the expenses of the war department the secretary reports a decrease of more than $9,000.000, of which reduction $5,600,000 was effected in the expenditures for rivers and harbors, and $2,700,000 in the expenditures for the quartermaster's department. Outside of that department the annual expenses of all the army bureaus proper (except possibly the ordinance bureau) are substantially fixed charges which cannot be materially diminished without change in the numerical strength of the army. The expenditures in the quarter-master's department can readily be subjected to administrative discretion, and it is reported by the secretary of war that as a result of exercising such discretion in reducing the number of draught and pack animals in the army, the annual cost of supplying and caring for such animals is now $1,108,085.90 less than it was in 1882.

THE INDIANS.

The reports of military commanders show that the last year has been notable for its entire freedom from Indian outbreaks. In defiance of the president's proclamation of July 1, 1884, certain intruders sought to make settlements in the Indian territory. The were promptly removed by a detachment of troops. During the past session of congress, a bill to provide a suitable fire-proof building for

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM

and the library of the surgeon general's office received the approval of the senate. A similar bill, reported favorably to the house of representatives by one of its committees, is still pending before that body. It is hoped that during the coming session the measure may become a law, and thereafter immediate steps may be taken to secure a place of safe deposit for these valuable collections now in a state of insecurity.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the past year were derived from the appropriations of the act of Aug. 2, 1882, together with such few balances as were on hand from previous appropriations. The balance in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1883, was $10,021,649.55. The amount appropriated during the fiscal yevr 1884 was $1,319,634,627, and the amount drawn from the treasury during the fiscal year was $8,228,703.54, leaving a balance of $3,112,580.63 in the treasury subject to requisition July 1, 1884.

The secretary of war submits the report of the chief of engineers as to the practicability of protecting our important cities on the seaboard by

FORTIFICATIONS AND OTHER DEFENSES

able to repel modern methods of attack. The time has now come when such defenses can be prepared with confidence that they will not prove abortive, and when the possible result of delay in making such preparation is seriously considered, delay seems inexcusable. For the most important cities, those whose destruction or capture would be a national humiliation, adequate defenses, inclusive of guns, may be made by the gradual expenditure of $60,000,000, a sum much less than a victorious enemy could levy as a contribution. An appropriation of about one-tenth of that amount is asked to begin the work, and I concur with the secretary of war in urging that it be granted. The war depariment is proceeding with the conversion of the ten-inch smooth-bore guns into eight-inch rifles by lining the former with tubes of forged or of coiled wrought iron. Fifty guns will be thus converted within the year. This, however, does not obviate the necessity of providing means for the construction of guns of the highest power, both for the purposes of coast defense and for the armament of war vessels.

MANUFACTURE OF ORDNANCE.

The report of the gun foundry board, appointed April 2, 1883, in pursuance of the act of March, 1883, was transmitted to congress in a special message of Feb. 8, 1884. In my message of March, 26, 1884, I called attention to the recommendation of the board that the government should encourage the production by private steel works of the required material for heavy cannon, and that two government factories—one for the army and one for the navy—should be established for the fabrication of guns from such material. No action having been taken, the board was subsequently reconvened, to determine more fully the plans and estimates necessary for carrying out its recommendations. It has received information which indicates that there are responsible steel manufacturers in this country who, although not provided at present with the necessary plant, are willing to construct the same and to make bids for contracts with the government for the supply of the requisite material for the heaviest guns adapted to modern warfare, if guaranteed orders of sufficient magnitude, accompanied by a positive appropriation extending over a series of years, shall be made by congress. All doubts as to the feasibility of the plan being thus removed, I renew my recommendation that such action be taken by congress as will enable the government to construct its own ordnance upon its own territory, and so to provide the armaments demanded by considerations of national safety and honor.

THE NEW STEEL CRUISERS.

The report of the secretary of the navy exhibits the progress which has been made on the new steel cruisers authorized by the acts of Aug. 5, 1882, and March 3, 1883. Of the four vessels under contract, one, the Chicago, of 4,500 tons, is more than half finished; the Atlanta, 3,000 tons, has been successfully launched, and her machinery is now fitting; the Boston, also of 3,000 tons, is ready for launching, and the Dolphin, a dispatch steamer of 1,500 tons, is ready for delivery.

Certain adverse criticisms upon the designs of these cruisers are discussed by the secretary, who insists that the correctness of the conclusions reached by the advisory board, and by the department, has been demonstrated by recent development in shipbuilding abroad.

THE MONITORS.

The machinery of the double-turreted monitors Puritan, Terres and Amphitrite, contracted for under the act of March 3, 1883, is in process of construction. No work has been done during the past year on their armor, for lack of the necessary appropriations. A fourth monitor, the Monadnock, still remains unfinished at the Navy yard in California. It is recommended that early steps be taken to complete these vessels, and to provide also an armament for the monitor Miantonomah.

NEW CRUISERS.

The recommendations of the naval advisory board, approved by the department, comprise the construction of one steel cruiser of 4,500 tons, one cruiser of 3,000 tons, two heavily-armed gunboats, one light cruising gunboat, one dispatch vessel armed with Hotchkiss cannon, one armored ram and three torpedo boats. The general designs, all of which are calculated to meet the existing wants of the service, are now well advanced, and the construction of the vessels, can be undertaken as soon as you shall grant the necessary authority. The act of congress approved Aug. 7, 1882, authorized the removal to the United States of the bodies of Lieut. Com. George W. De Long and his companions of the Jeannette expedition. This removal has been successfully accomplished by Lieuts. Harber and Schuetze. The remains were taken from their graves in the Lena Delta in March, 1883, and were retained at Yakutsh until the following winter, the season being too for advanced to admit of their immediate transportation. They arrived at New York, Feb. 20, 1884, where they were received with suitable honors. In pursuance of the joint resolution of congress, approved Feb. 13, 1884, a naval expedition was fitted out for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely, United States army, and of the party who had been engaged under his command in scientific observations at Lady Franklin bay. The fleet consisted of the steam sealer Thetis, purchased in England, the Bear, purchased at St. Johns, N. F., and the Alert, which was generously provided vided by the British government. Preparations for the expedition were promptly made by the secretary of the navy, with the active co-operation of the secretary of war. Commander George W. Coffin was placed in command of the Alert, and Lieut. W. H. Emory in command of the Bear. The Thetis was entrusted to Commander Winfield S. Copley, to whom was assigned the superintendence of the entire expedition. Immediately upon its arrival at Upernavik, the fleet began the dangerous navigatien of Melville bay, and, in spite of every obstacle, reached Littleton island on June 22—a fortnight earlier than any vessel had before attained that point. On the same day it crossed over to Cape Sabine, where Lieut. Greely and the other survivors of his party were discovered. After taking on board the living and the bodies of the dean the relief ships sailed for St. Johns, where they arrived on July 17. They were appropriately received at Portsmouth, N. H., on Aug. 1, and at New York on Aug. 8. One of the bodies was landed at the former place. The others were put on shore at Governor's island, and, with the exception of one which was interred in the National cemetery, were forwarded thence to the destination indicated by friends. The organization and conduct of this relief expedition reflect great credit upon all who contributed to its success.

THE NAVY.

In this, the last of the state messages that I shall have the honor to transmit to the congress of the United States, I can not too strongly urge on its attention the duty of restoring our navy as rapidly as possible to the high state of efficiency which formerly characterized it. As the long peace that has has lulled us into a sense of fancied security may at any time be disturbed, it is plain that the policy of strengthening this arm of the service, is dictated by considerations of use and economy; of just regard for our future tranquility, and of true appreciation of the dignity and honor of the republic.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The report of the postmaster general acquaints you with the present condition and needs of the postal service. It discloses the gratifying fact that the loss of revenue from the reduction of the rate in letter postage, as recommended in my message of December, 1882, and effected by the act of March 3, 1883, has been much less than was generally anticipated. My recommendation of this reduction was based upon the belief that the actual falling off in receipts for letter postage for the year immediately succeeding the change of the rate would be $3,000,000. It has proved to be only $2,275,000. This is a trustworthy indication that the revenue will soon be restored to its former volume by the natural increase of sealed correspondence. I confidently repeat, therefore, the recommendation of my last annual message, that single rate postage upon drop letters be reduced to 1 cent wherever payment of 2 cents is now required by law. The double rate is now only exacted at offices where the carrier system is in operation, and it appears that at these offices the increase in the tax upon local letters defrays the cost not only of their own collection and delivery, but of the collection and delivery of all other mail matter. This is an inequality that aught no longer to exist.

I approve the recommendations of the postmaster general that the unit of weight in the rating of first-class matter should be one ounce instead of one-half ounce, as it now is. In view of the statistics furnished by the department, it may well be doubted whether the change would result in any loss of revenue; that it would greatly promote the convenience of the public is beyond dispute. The free delivery system has been lately applied to five cities, and the total number of offices in which it is now in operation is 159. Experience shows that its adoption, under proper conditions, is equally an accommodation to the public, and an advantage to the postal service. It is more than self-sustaining, and for the reasons urged by the postmaster general, may properly be extended. It is the opinion of that officer, that it is proper to provide means whereby exceptional dispatch in dealing with letters in free-delivery offices may be secured by the payment of extraordinary postage. This scheme might be made effective by the employment of a special stamp whose cost should be commensurate with the expense of the extra service. In some of the large cities private express companies have undertaken to outstrip the government mail carriers by affording for the prompt transmission of letters better facilities than have hitherto been at the command of the postoffice. It has always been the policy of the government to discourage such enterprises and in no better way can that policy be maintained than in supplying the public with the most efficient mail service that, with due regard to its own best interests, can be furnished for its accommodation.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The attorney general renews the recommendation contained in his report of last year touching the fees of witnesses and jurors. He favors radical changes in the Fee bill, the adoption of a system by which attorneys and marshals of the United States should be compensated solely by salaries, and the erection by the government of a penitentiary for the confinement of offenders against its laws.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Of the varied governmental concerns in charge of the interior department, the reports of its secretary presents an interesting summary. Among the topics deserving particular attention, I refer you to his observations respecting our Indian affairs, the pre-emption and timber culture acts, the failure of railroad companies to take title to lands granted by the government, and the operations of the pension office, the patent office, the census bureau, and the bureau of education.

THE INDIANS AGAIN.

Allusion has been made already to the circumstance that, both as between the different Indian tribes and as between Indians and the whites, the past year has been one of unbroken peace. In this circumstance the president is glad to find a justification for the policy of the government in dealing with the Indian question, and a confirmation of their views which were fully expressed in his first communication to the Forty-seventh congress. The secretary urges anew the enactment of a statue for the punishment of crimes committed on Indian reservations, and recommends the passage of the bill, now pending in the house of representatives, for the purchase of a tract of 18,000 square milos from the Sioux reservation. Both of these measures are worthy of approval.

I concur with him also in advising the repeal of the pre-emption law; the enactment of statutes resolving the present legal complications, touching lapsed grants to railroad companies, and the funding of the debt of the several pacific railroads under such guaranty as shall effectually insure its ultimate payment.

MORMONISM AND POLYGAMY.

The report of the Utah commission will be read with interest. It discloses the results of recent legislation looking to the prevention and punishment of polygamy in that territory. I still believe that if that abominable practice can be suppressed by law, it can only be by the most radical legislation consistent with the restraints of the constitution. I again recommend, therefore, that congress assume absolute political control of the Territory of Utah, and provide for the appointment of a commission with such governmental powers as in its judgment may justly and wisely be put into their hands.

MORE ABOUT FOREIGN TRADE.

In the course of this communication reference has more than once been made to the policy of this government as regards the extension of our foreign trade. It seems proper to declare the general principles that should in my opinion, underlie our national efforts in this direction. The main conditions of the problem may be thus stated: We are a people engaged in mechanical pursuits and fertile in invention. We cover a vast extent of territory rich in agricultural products and in nearly all the raw materials necessary for successful manufacture. We have a system of productive establishments more than sufficient to supply our own demands; the wages of labor are nowhere else so great: the scale of paying of our artisans classes is such as tends to secure their personal comfort and the developement of those higher morals aad the intellectual qualities that go to the making of a good citizen; our system of tax and tariff legislation is yielding a revenue which is in excess of the present needs of the government.

These are elements from which it is sought to devise a scheme by which, without unfavorably changing the condition of the workingmen, our merchant marine shall be raised from its enfeebled condition and new markets provided for the sale beyond our borders of the manifold fruits of our industrial enterprises. The problem is complex and can be solved by no single measure of innovation or reform. The countries of the American continent and the adjacent islands are for the United States the natural market of supply and demand. It is from that we should obtain what we do not produce, or do not produce in sufficiency, and it is to them that the surplus productions of our fields, our mills and our workshops should flow, under conditions that will equalize or favor them in comparison with foreign competition.

RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

Four paths of policy seem to point to this end: First a seaies of reciprocal commercial treaties with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unhampered movement of trade. The conditions of these treaties should be the free admission of such merchandise as this country does not produce in return for admission

STATE NEWS.

A foot of snow and still snowing at Grand Rapids Sunday.

Taking the highest Republican electors and the highest fusion electors and the vote stands in this state a Republican plurality 1,444, a close rub.

Gold mines have been discovered at Rope's mill near Ishpeming. The yield is $10.00 per ton of gold and silver. Another mine gives from $5.00 to $45.00.

In this, the second diitrict—Nathan B. Eldredge, Dem., 17,710; Edward P. Allen, Rep., 16,656; Charles Moshsr, Pro., 2,418; scattering, 4. The scattering were for Principal Willits.

Wm. Elbert, son of the late Dr. Chas. Rynd, has been arrested for robbing the mails between Adrian and Detroit. It seems that he has been dissipated and in a bad way for some time. He was caught by means of marked bills.

The Crouch murder trial has been a remarkable one. About the same witnesses are on examination and but little additional testimony. The death of Prosecuting Attorney Hewlett is a sad one, the seventh victim growing out of this great calamity. Geo. Bowles of this city proves a smart witness, a self-poised boy.

John D. Standish an eminent business man of Detroit, a leader in the Baptist church died in Detroit Dec. 2d, aged 67.

Preeident Abbot who has been President of The Agricultural college since 1862, an able man and a successful college President has resigned.

The Dan Holcomb trial has centered largely on a thirty-eight calibre revolver, which it seems Don and Judd had used, and the victims were shot with that size.

The school at Sleepy Hollow, Lenawee county, has been presented with a gigantic Indian skeleton that was unearthed in a sitting posture near Hudson.

C. D. Herring a former witness in the Crouch case claims that the heirs have conspired to keep him in jail and he has prosecuted them. Ex-Gov. Blair being his chief counsel.

The Republican electorial college met at Lansing Wednesday and cast their votes for James G. Blaine and John A. Logan. George G. Stickete was appointed messenger to Washington.

At a meeting of the Prohibition leaders including David Preston at Lansing Nov. 28 it was resolved to push things. The state convention to nominate regents and justices of supreme court will be held at Lansing Feb. 24.

Beware! Two prominent ladies at East Saginaw lost their lives by pure carelessness in attempting to take the chances in crossing a R. R. track. Their horse became scared swerved upon the track, and the engine struck the buggy, throwing both ladies to the track. The engineer reversed his engine, but not in time to avert an accident. The body of Mrs. W. S. Green was carried about 100 yards and was fearfully mutilated. That of Mrs. Charles H. Green was carried 100 yards further, the head severed, and her person otherwise frightfully mutilated. The track was strewn with blood and fragments of flesh.

Facts Relating to the Draft Horses of France.

While some people in America call all horses imported from France Normans, it is a fact there is no breed in France called by that name by the French people; the name Norman, therefore is purely American. The principal breeds of France are known as Percherons and Boullanais. The Percherons are the most highly prised of all French races, and all departments of France go to Perche for stallions to improve their local breeds. The Percheron Stud Book of France is published under the authority of the French Government and admits only animals of pure Percheron origin and birth, established by their pedigrees and the pedigrees of their ancestors for generations. The fact that no recorded pedigrees can be furnished with any of the more common breeds of France, explains the eagerness of many importers in insisting that all horses imported from France are alike, and that pedigrees are useless.

It is a well known fact that what a man gives for a horse over from $500 to $800—the price of a good grade—is paid for purity of blood; and where the seller is not able to give the recorded pedigree of the animal sold as evidence of additional value, he has no right to ask it. With these facts before him, no intelligent man will buy a horse imported from France unless he is recorded with his pedigree in full in the stud book in France, and the importer furnishes with his bill of sale the French certificate of registration, as this is his only guarantee of safety, a large number of horses of unknown blood being imported to this country and sold as pure bred.

FAITH.

In matters of medicine is said to be half a remedy; but in desperate, tantalizing, chronic diseases, such as Rheumatism, it is hard to get up faith. That was the reason why Rev. A. C. Hume, of Indianapolis, preferred to test ATHLOPHOROS in the severest case he could find before pronounced upon its merits. He writes; "The case of Rheumatism of twenty years' standing. The patient could not walk except with two canes or by pushing a chair before him. In a short time after taking ATHLOPHOROS he could walk without the canes or the chair."

One town in Illinois, with a population containing 3,000 young men, on a recent Sunday had by actual count, one hundred and forty young men in attendance at the Protestant churches in the morning, and one hundred and sixty-one in the evening. On the previous evening, *one hundred and five* young men entered a single saloon in this city in only one hour, and there were *thirty-six* more saloons open at the same time.—*Y. M. Watchman.*

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank Smith. 1072y1

VICTUALS AND DRINK,

As the Traveler Finds Them While Sojourning Abroad.

Eatables in the Orient—European Butter and Milk—The Water Supply, Generally Speaking, Very Poor.

[Foreign Cor. Inter Ocean.]

In Japan, China, and the eastern insular colonies, you eat three meals per day; a good substantial meat breakfast, a light tiffin of bread, cheese and fruit at 1 o'clock, and a heavy dinner at 7 or 8. The fruits of Singafore make tiffin the most enjoyable meal of the day there. Memories of pine-apples, bananas, oranges, mangosteens, pomeloes, cocoanuts, etc., make my mouth water even now. In India the same rule holds, but I think the tiffin is nearly always referred to as lunch. When you strike Egypt the abominable French system of cafe-au-lait in the morning is encountered, varied sometimes as a special luxury by two soft-boiled eggs. I stopped at one Levantine hotel where this most unsatisfactory breakfast was actually charged extra. Even on the French steamers to the Orient two regular meals a day is the rule. In the Himalayas there are six meals a day—hazree, chotie, hazree, tiffin, lunch and dinner. Verily, the round-the-world stomach has to endure everything.

Until Egypt was reached, I enjoyed that distinctive Oriental dish, rice and curry, at least once a day, and usually twice. Everything in the way of meat is curried in India, from shrimps to wild goose.

The butter and milk supplies were the most unsatisfying. Tinned butter and condensed milk, from Switzerland or California, prevail almost exclusively throughout the Orient. The local goat and buffalo products are even worse. In some places a great stroke of enterprise has resulted in dairies, as at Yokohama, but the supplies are expensive and decidedly inferior. The orthodox cow does not flourish where punkahs are swung. The butter is invariably white, like lard, and unsalted. It is a tasteless compromise between tallow and axle-grease, and most of the hotels do not attempt to put it on the table more than once a day—at noon—if they do that often. Otherwise the resident foreign people live well, and three or four meat courses are enjoyed by those in the most moderate circumstances. I enjoyed genuine pumpkin pies at one or two missionary tables in Japan and China, and other American delicacies (served without an ocean of crockery) at the hospitable boards of some of our representatives in Syria. Oatmeal, griddle cakes, hot biscuits, genuine pies, and custards, are unknown out of America, save in a few London and Paris restaurants, where they are sometimes counterfeited, without the success that might be desired.

Papered rooms are unknown in the east. Frescoes are found only in the best hotels and public buildings. The effort is to exclude the fierce heat, and to this end bare walls, ventilators, windows without glass, lofty rooms, and all sorts of thermantidotes are provided, such as I have described in former letters.

The water supply is poor, save where municipalities have been at enormous expense to construct waterworks, as at Hong Kong, Singapore and Calcutta. Citizens of Canton buy water by the barrel, which is brought from the mountains by natives or up the river from Hong Kong on steamers. The local wells contain only brackish water, which may be used in washing clothes and dishes. In the principal Indian cities it is no longer necessary to drink boiled water, owing to the excellent supplies furnished by the public waterworks. In Jaffa the water is intolerably brackish. In Roustschuk the muddy Danube is filtered and sold to the native Bulgarians.

In Vienna the water-works are very extensive, and the water the best that I know of, being nearly ice-cold on the hottest day. In Aden and a few similarly torrid mundane reminders of the doom of wicked men, the public water supply is obtained by condensing and distilling common sea water by means of large engines. This unpalatable product is then sold for as high as 8 cents a gallon. Rains are too rare to be depended upon.

Filtered rain water is used in Jerusalem, and if you want enough for a bath you must pay for it extra.

Drinking water seems to be furnished nearly everywhere outside of America in a flaring bottle with a neck about an inch and a half in diameter, and long enough to be comfortably grasped. In India these ewers are made of pottery in order to keep the water cool, and it is wonderful how well they accomplish this considering the climate. Elsewhere the bottles are of glass, varying somewhat in shape.

Gone Is the Charm.

[Chronicle "Undertones."]

The charm of story telling is gone, with a lot of other estimable things. I don't mean novel writing, for perhaps no previous age ever saw such a wash of cheap trash in that way as the present. I mean the charm of the fireside story. How the old lies used to sparkle and glitter in the ruddy glow! How the young imagination would grow excited at the inventions which could only impose on ignorance. Now the merest boy will smile at improbabilities, and the youngest girl object analytically to the harrowing sufferings of the heroines of fireside stories. I passed three little boys, huddled up in a dark corner of a doorway, the other night. It was foggy; but that corner was warm and they were relating stories to one another. The one who held the floor, to speak metaphorically, was glowing and animated, and the other two were listening with opening eyes and ears. The point of the story seemed to be reached as I passed, because they all relaxed, and I heard one littl fellow say:

"There ain't no such things nowadays. I tell you, fellers, I ain't got no use for this town. I want to go away where there's danger an', well, blame me, if I care much about livin' now any way."

It was a little touch that carried me back a good many years and I wondered what was the difference between youth and age. I have met so many men who have said the same thing, only they were men and these were boys.

American-Educated Chinamen.

[Boston Advertiser.]

It may interest some who knew the Chinese students in the United States a few years ago to learn that they conducted themselves admirably in the fight between the French and Chinese fleets at Foo Chow on the 23d of August. Kang Wing Chang, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1883, was a lieutenant of the vessel which did the best fighting. He it was who commanded when she went down firing. Yang Sin Nan, of the same school, class of 1884, was midshipman on the Yang Woo. He died, as did Sih Yaw Forh, of the same class, and Woo Yung Foo, of the Rensellaer Polytechnic institute. Woo Ki Joe, and Yung Shang Him, of the Hartford high school, also midshipmen on the Yang Woo, escaped. Yang, a nephew of Yang Wing, is a hero of whom any country but China would be proud.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

For the Cure of Kidney and Liver Complaints, Constipation, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the BLOOD.

To women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to their sex it is an unfailing friend. All Druggists. One Dollar a bottle, or address Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

Valuable Suggestions of Interest to Men Employed on all Railroads —Read it, if You Would be Benefitted.

No man is better known along the line of the Harlem R. R. than Conductor Trowbridge. He writes as follows:

CONDUCTORS' ROOM, HARLEM DEPOT, NEW YORK, Feb., 1884.

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in saying a good word for DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. I have used it for two years for Dyspepsia and derangement of the Liver, and can say with emphasis that it always affords prompt and complete relief. FAVORITE REMEDY is pleasant to the taste, thorough in its effects, never producing the slightest disagreeable or sickening sensation.

Yours truly, B. C. TROWBRIDGE.

But Mr. Trowbridge is not alone in his praise of DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY. FAVORITE REMEDY is a positive cure for Malaria as well as Indigestion. Read the following from R. A. Campbell, Foreman of the sorting room in the Montgomery Paper Mill:

MONTGOMERY, ORANGE CO., N. Y., March 4, 1884.
DR. KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have used for some time your valuable medicine, FAVORITE REMEDY, for Malaria, and it has proved an effectual cure. After having tried a great many other medicines for a disorder of this kind without avail, I find DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY affords complete satisfaction, and I do heartily recommend it to all suffer as I did.

R. A. CAMPBELL.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is a positive cure for Malaria, Kidney, and Liver Diseases, and for all those ills peculiar to women,

MATAWAN, N. J., March 3, 1884.
DR. KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I have used your valuable medicine, FAVORITE REMEDY, in my family for Liver difficulties, and find it an excellant preparation, worthy of the recommendation it bears.

dec MRS. MARGARET HAYES.

According to a familiar proverb "A man is known by the company he keeps," but over in New Jersey a company is known by the men it discharges.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Fred S. Davis states that indigestion prepares every one for disease, but guarantees Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets to cure all forms of indigestion. 6

Diptheria finds in Home Relief and Davis' Pills the needed blood purifier and stimulant combined to effect a safe and speedy cure. dec

The circumstances of the exciting contest now closed must be regarded by all impartial onlookers as highly creditable to the people of the United States, and as affording conclusive evidence of their fitness for self-government.—*Toronto Globe.*

F. J. Cheney & Co., proprietors of Hall's Catarrh Cure, offer $100 reward for any case of Catarrh that can't be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure, Sold by Fred S. Davis.

Sure Cure.

Botanical Dyspepsia Balm. Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms. Leading physicians use and recommend it. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by Frank Smith. 3

It may be very truthfully affirmed that Mr. Cleveland assumes his high position under circumstances which call for sympathy. He is virtually between the upper and nether millstones.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

To any body who has disease of throat or lungs, we will send proof that Piso's Cure for Consumption has cured the same complaints in other cases. Address,

1033y1 E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

When a remedy has proven itself to be a cure for consumption and a perfect lung restorer, it should be kept in every well regulated home. We refer to Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a single dose of which will cure an ordinary cough or cold. A few bottles will cure consumption. It is very pleasant to take. 81w2

We have no heart to enlarge upon the enormity of allowing working men and women to ply their callings under conditions where their final cremation is merely a question of time.—*Chicago Morning News.*

No use barking; "Downs' Elixir" will cure your cough. Try it. Price 35c., 50c., and $1.00.

Consumption can be cured, Downs' Elixir has cured it times without number.

For a mild cathartic and efficient tonic, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Every bottle warranted. dec

Is your system running down? Is there a feeling of decreptitude taking possession of you? Are the functions of your digestive and urinary organs impaired? Is your blood bad? Do sores and pimples trouble you? Do you suffer from aches and pains? Are you weak, and does the least exertion give you fatigce? Beware! Regain perfect health by using Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. 81w2

Let who will be President of this Union, the sun will rise and set, the stars will shine at night, the rains and dews of heaven will fall; the wheat, the corn, and the rye will grow; there will be births and marriages and deaths, joys and sorrows, and men will toil on.—*Kansas Patriot.*

Why suffer with MALARIA? **Emory's Standard Cure Pills** are infallible, never fail to cure the most obstinate cases; purely vegetable, contain no quinine, mercury, or poisons of any kind; pleasant to take, sugar coated. All druggists—25 and 50 Cents.

Over brain work and excesses reduce the vitality and cause nervous exhaustion, etc. The Pastille treatment is a radical cure. Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo., send *free trials.*

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel opposite Grand Central Depot. Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city 43w50

Some Remarkable Cures of deafness are recorded of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Never fails to cure earache.

Kasson, the mogul of Republican aristocracy. Kasson, who said that poor men in America should be disfranchised, and was rewarded by a Republican President with a mission to Germany and $17,200 a year. Kasson, did you hear it thunder? Did you hear the still, small voice of the great nation saying, "Johnny come home! come home! March, march! next March, Johnny!"—*Iowa Tribune.*

Only a Step.

When catarrh has progressed to a certain extent, it is only a step to that terribly fatal disease, consumption. If you have catarrh, even slightly, *it is a terrible mistake* to allow it to continue its course unchecked. If you will only read, you will find conclusive reasons why you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, in the statements of many people who have been completely cured of this disease in its most severe forms. Send for book containing abundant evidence, to C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass.

novx1

During my stay in Washington I had conversation with several Government clerks of both sexes. There is something intensely moving in the patriotic spirit exhibited by this class of workers. They do not take a thought as to the loss of place which is to fall to them. Ah, no! it is the country for which they weep. The poor, dear country' how they do love her! They—these mourners—have made her what she is, and they love her as if she were their own child. Think of this delicate, tenderly reared couutry suddenly turned over to Democratic nurses!—*F. B. Wilkie in Chicago Times.*

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric bitters. Inactivity of the liver, biliousness, Jaundice, constipation, weak kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Frank Smith. 4

A conference of prominent Prohibitisnists was held last week in Topeka to consider the present status of affairs, and adjust themselves to the outlook. Ex-Gov. St. John was present, and was greeted with the warmest expressions of confidence. He made one of his inimitable, characteristic addresses—reviewing the campaign and its results—and expressing the utmost confidence in regard to the future. He urged thorough organization, persistent effort, and faith in God, as the essential elements of success. He spoke of the malignity, vindictiveness and abuse to which he was subjected, as though it were a small matter, and begged us not to call any man 'traitor,' 'liar' or 'fool'—and never to burn or hang in effigy our worst enemy! He said that he had been accused of "concentrating his efforts in New York, that he might defeat Blaine, and carry the state for Cleveland." He admitted that "he did 'concentrate' himself in New York, to the extent of making eight addresses—while he made nine in Michigan and the same number in Illinois, etc." He thought the real fact was that Mr. Blaine defeated himself! His speech was received with great enthusiasm.

The Secret of Wealth.

Broken down invalids do you wish to gain flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced up and renovated. If so commence at once a course of GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. In one week you will be convalescent. In a month you will be well. Don't despair because you have a weak constitution. Fortify the body against disease by purifying all the fluids with GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, are rendered disease proof by this great invigorant. Ruinous bills for medical attendance may be avoided by counteracting the first symptoms of sickness with these Bitters. They are recommended from friend to friend, and the sale increases daily. We warrant a cure. They are a positive cure also for all female complaints. In these diseases they have no equal. Take no others. Sold by E. Samson and F. Smith. 2

My physician said I could not live, my liver out of order, frequently vomited greenish mucous, skin yellow, small dry humors on face, stomach would not retain food. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, 372 Exchange St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DIPHTHERIA!

THE PROSTRATION which follows Diphtheria, and the persistency with which it clings to the patient, are well known to all who have had any experience with this terrible disease.

The following letter shows how the restoring and invigorating properties of **Hood's Sarsaparilla** overcome it, and how by vitalizing and enriching the blood it neutralizes and eradicates the poisoned matter from it, bringing to the convalescent the color, life and vigor of robust health.

LOWELL, MASS.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen—My little girl had the diphtheria last April. The disease left her very weak, blood poor, with no appetite, and she could not seem to rally from its effects. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA was recommended by a neighbor. After she had been taking it a few days we noticed a change for the better—she began to eat with a relish. It seemed to take out the poison the disease had left in her blood, the change being very noticeable in her face. She took it two months and fully regained her health, much to our delight. We now recommend HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA with a great deal of pleasure. Very truly yours,

J. R. SMITH, 19 Butterfield Street.

"That Extreme Tired Feeling."

"The first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good; her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from *that extreme tired feeling* which she did before taking HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA."

Sold by all druggists. Price $1 a bottle or six bottles for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Tooth-Powder, Only 25 Cents.

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

CURES Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and Aches.

FOSTER, MILBURN & COMPANY, Proprietors, Buffalo, New York, U. S. A.

1083y1

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

FOUR POINTS

Prepared by an entirely NEW METHOD. Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBBING.

You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save **Time, Labor, Fuel, Soap** and **Clothing.**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, **rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts.** Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. **Soap the stained spots** and place **loosely** in the boiler; boil 10 to 20 minutes, rinse well, blue and hang to dry. **Do not crowd the boiler too full.** The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boiler-full of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being **the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rub it out.** You can cleanse perfectly the **finest** fabric without injury; the **finest point lace** and **lace curtains.** Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out with the hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, rinse thoroughly, press carefully between the folds of a towel, roll in a dry towel, and iron between pieces of old flannel. Soak curtains 10 to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to sheet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

Be sure and ask for **ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOAP,** and take no other.

Sold by leading wholesale and retail grocers everywhere. Dealers may obtain our goods upon application. ELECTRIC SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., Indianapolis, Ind., and 26-28 South Water St., Chicago, Ill.

1056to1107

BEFORE USING.

CRAMPS, DIARRHŒA

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.

$5000.00 for any medicine to equal this, for curing Cholera Infantum, Diarrhœa, Vomiting, Colic, Cramps, Cross or Sleepless Babies, Teething, or any trouble in the stomach or bowels.

FAMILY MEDICINE CO., DETROIT.

59yr1

AFTER USING.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say we have been given the agency of Dr. Marchisi's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to Cured o money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c. a Box. No cure, no pay. For sale by A. D. Morford. 1065y1

THE BURDOCK PLANT is one of the best diuretics or kidney regulators. Burdock Blood Bitters is unsurpassed in all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood.

Now let us agitate the question of a six years' presidential term. It is one of the crying needs of the country. These national elections, squandering wealth on flambeau and flag, interfering with business and upsetting the general serenity of the country, are a positive nuisance.—*Elgin Every Saturday.*

M. W. DUNHAM

Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois,

HAS IMPORTED FROM FRANCE

Percheron Horses valued at $3,000,000, which includes

75 PER CENT OF ALL HORSES

Whose purity of blood is established by their pedigrees recorded in the **STUD BOOKS OF FRANCE.**

EVER IMPORTED TO AMERICA.

STOCK ON HAND:

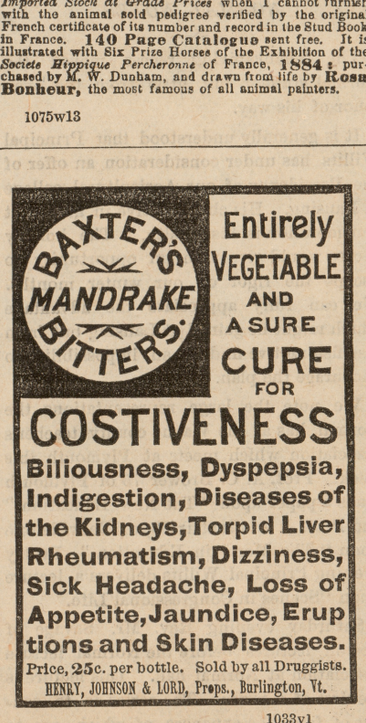
150 Imported Brood Mares,

250 Imported Stallions, Old enough for service,

100 COLTS, Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, however well-bred animals may be *said* to be, if their pedigrees are not recorded, and cannot be authentically given, they should be valued only as grades, I will sell all *Imported Stock at Grade Prices* when I cannot furnish with the animal sold pedigree verified by the original French certificate of its number and record in the Stud Book in France. **140 Page Catalogue** sent free. It is illustrated with Six Prize Horses of the Exhibition of the *Societe Hippique Percheronne* of France, **1884**: purchased by M. W. Dunham, and drawn from life by **Rosa Bonheur,** the most famous of all animal painters.

1075w13



Entirely VEGETABLE AND A SURE CURE FOR

COSTIVENESS

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Eruptions and Skin Diseases.

Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

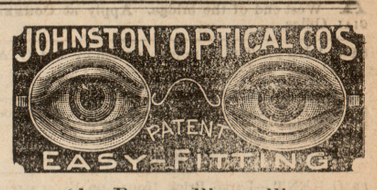
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

1033y1

STEPHEN PRATT'S STEAM BOILER WORKS,

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Manufacturer of high and low pressure, and steam heating boilers of all kinds; lard rendering and water tanks; heavy sheet-iron work, smoke pipes, breachings, &c. All work delivered free at depots and boat landings. Old boilers taken in exchange for new. Rivets, boiler plate and boiler tubes for sale. Corner Foundry street and Michigan Central R. R. tracks DETROIT MICH. 33-1y



Also Patent Bi-metallic and Patent Pupillary Spectacles and Eye Glasses, Unparalled in perfection of frames and lenses. The Pupillary is the only Eye Glass suitable for ASTIGMATISM. The above Goods are Sold by

S. H. DODGE

12 Congress St., Ypsilanti.

1020yrs2

Neuralgia's Big Brother

Neuralgia means nerve-pain. There are in the human system nerves of many kinds and of great variety of sizes. Each nerve has its own function, and each its own particular work to do.

In the leg, running downward from the hip, is the great *Sciatic Nerve,* which, with its branches, carries telegraphic messages from the brain, through the leg, to the extremities of the toes. When the *Sciatic Nerve* is affected, you have SCIATICA.

SCIATICA is one of the worst and most gigantic forms of nerve-pain or neuralgia. You may with comparative patience worry through an attack of neuralgia in face or head. That is bad enough, but when *Sciatica* seizes you, you are helpless.

There are various forms of Sciatica. People speak of Rheumatic Sciatica, Sciatic Rheumatism, Sciatic Neuralgia, and all that sort of thing. Call it what you please, it is the disorder of this great Sciatic Nerve. There is just one thing that will stop it.

That one thing is ATHLOPHOROS. It neutralizes that vicious condition of the blood which causes the mischief. In a word, it conconquers the whole family of rheumatic and neuralgic ailments. Working quickly, pleasantly and thoroughly, it leaves no evil effects

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

41t92

HARRIS REMEDY CO., ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

M'f'g Chemists and Sole Prop's of **PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDY**

Young Men and others who suffer from Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Exhaustion and their many gloomy consequences, are quickly and radically cured. The Remedy is put up in boxes. No. 1 (lasting a month), $3, No. 2 (enough to effect a cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3 (lasting three months), $7. Sent by mail in plain wrappers. Directions for Using accompany each Box. Pamphlet describing this disease and mode of cure sent sealed on application.

36y1

HEADACHE

and all BILIOUS COMPLAINTS are relieved by taking

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists.

36y1

YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Pearl streets, opposite the Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

$1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; 60 cents for six months; 30 cents for three months; 5 cents a copy.

Entered at the post office at Ypsilanti, as second class matter.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

BANKERS.

HEMPHILL, Batchelder & Co., Bankers, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 1041

DENTISTS.

WATLING & JAMES. J. A. Watling, D. D. S., L. M. James, D. D. S., Dentists, Huron St. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired. 46

PHYSICIANS.

CHAS. B. PILLSBURY, M. D., Homœopathist. Office, Arcade block. Hours, 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence with F. P. Bogardus, Huron street, Ypsilanti. 1054y1.

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

DR. RUTH A. FRENCH, office on Huron St. South of Cross Street. Office hours from 1 to 3 P. M. 68

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D., Successor to BELLE WARNER, M. D., Residence and Office opposite COMMERCIAL Office. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clok P. M. Calls promptly responded to. Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
Ypsilanti, Michigan, Sept. 6th, 1884 68y1

Take Notice.

Special Attention will be given to notices inserted in this column. The following order will be adhered to: 1st, Notice of meetings of special interest, etc.; 2nd, Lost; 3rd, Found; 4th, Wanted; 5th, To Rent; 6th, For Sale; 7th, Business Points.

DANCING SCHOOL.

PROF. COOPER from New York who is holding a large Dancing School in Detroit will open one in Samson's Hall Thursday, Dec. 11, at 4 P. M. for Children, and at 7 P. M. for Adults. 25 cents will be charged for the first lessons to see how they like my Method of Training scholars and then they can get three lesson tickets. May become Graceful Dancers in Six Lessons. For Particulars call on B. W. Amsden with Barnum & Earl. The Professor makes a special effort in teaching how to address and approach and other essential points in deportment. Parents bring your children and see what can be accomplished.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO THE GROWERS of Bohemian Oats in Michigan. Notice is hereby given that the following named townships, Ypsilanti, VanBuren, Exeter and Sumpter, have their full number of growers of Bohemian Oats, viz, fifteen per tonwship. This is to prevent any undue advantage of individuals in relation to the sale of the grain. (Signed)
J. M. ORCUTT, General Agt.
H. O. WILCOX, Superintendent.
Milan, Mich., Nov. 13, 1884. 78w4

LOST.

HAT LOST.—On Ellis street, last Saturday, a Black Satin Hat, trimmed with Beaded Lace. Heavy Black Plume. The finder please leave at the Post Office. 1081w2.

TO RENT.

A BARN to rent. In the rear of Cross street, West end of the bridge. Apply at COMMERCIAL Office.

TO RENT.—The store just vacated by Mrs. O. A. Dennis. on Pearl St., opposite the P. O.
WILLIAM PATTISON, M. D.

STORE in Laible Block, second door from Post Office, a fine opportunity for a good Grocery, Dry Goods or any other business.
1073 Enquire of E. LAIBLE.

TO RENT.—Large Brick House on River street. Apply to Mr. Damon, M. C. R. R. depot. 1079w4.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP or EXCHANGE for Hay or Grain. One three spring iron axle wagon, one top Buggy for twenty-five dollars, one top Buggy for sixty dollars, one set double Harness light, three sets light single Harness, one Bay Mare, one Double Cutter, all for sale cheap.
79w3 THOMAS NEAT.

MINERAL WATER—From Owen's well is now selling at 20 cents per gallon. Bottles, jugs and kegs on hand for those who may desire them. 1061

BUSINESS POINTS.

DECORATIVE ART.

EMBROIDERY, Painting, Pen and Ink Etching, and all kinds of Fancy Work done to order. Lessons given in all the new stitches of Embroidery, Stamping and Designing a specialty.
MINNIE F. SAMSON,
75tf Cor. Cross and Adams Sts.

PUMPS.

FOR PUMP Repairs, Well or Cistern, don't go by my Shop, Jenness Block, west of Iron Bridge, Congress street. Ypsilanti, March 3, 1883. 990
D. W. ROGERS.

FLOWERS.

CUT FLOWERS and Floral Designs furnished at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited.
L. E. CHILDS.

BATHS.

MINERAL BATHS at Mrs. Dr. McAndrew's, South Huron St. Pleasant sitting rooms for ladies. No gentlemen admitted until after 6 p. m 1002

YPSILANTI HOUSE

JUST REMODELED.

Corner Congress and River Sts., Ypsilanti, Mich.

GEO. W. ELLIS, Proprietor.

TERMS.—$1.00 per day.

FEED AND LIVERY STABLE.

80w13

WOOD. WOOD.

I can furnish a good quality of Stove Wood at Reasonable Rates. Will take orders when delivering, or orders can be left at G. F. Schaffer's Harness store. All orders promptly attended to. Yard southwest corner of Congress and Hamilton streets. 1075.

A. Ochampaugh.

ST. JOHN IN EFFIGY.

For the Michigan Prohibitionist.

St. John was burned in effigy,
The smoke went curling to the sky;
The smoke was white,
Was almost bright.
Ascending thus it met the eye
Of all the world,
And, as it curled,
There rose in many a soul the cry of
"*Shame!*"

Shame to the men who thus disgraced
Their party and their state.
Such vicious deeds,
Like noxious weeds,
Extend their poisonous roots of hate
To yielding soil.
Such deeds will spoil
That party once so truly great—
You know its name.

—ROLLO BRYAN

Local Continued.

Don't forget that we have a bindery and a good binder.

The Battle Creek Republican has dropped the party shackles and proposes to be independent hereafter.

The W. C. T. U. will meet in the chapel of the M. E. church Thursday Dec. 11th at 3 o'clock p. m.

The Democracy ascribe, no doubt deservedly, much of their success in this section of the county to the untiring efforts of chairman of city committee F. J. Swayne.

"If we ever get possession of a Post Office the public can just bet its boots" that we will take a vacation holidays, simply meeting absolute demands.

Wolff the clothier, proposes to leave us in a couple of weeks and he wants to leave behind a legacy of good bargains, besides square dealing and a good name.

The State W. C. T. U. of Michigan have invited Dr. Reynolds to again return to the state for a campaign on the old line of moral suasion and reform.

The state canvassing board will in a few days give us the official vote of the state and we shall know just how large is the vote of the several parties and candidates.

Principal Willits has at least four friends who kindly remember his able congressional career and gave him four votes for congress at the late election.

We have refused lottery and gift enterprise advertisements believing them illegal and demoralizing whether conducted by a private dealer, social or church societies.

We omitted to mention the singing at the Baptist church Thanksgiving Day, under the leadership of Mr. George Hodge. It was superb. Miss Abbie Hunter sung a very taking solo, "Consider the Lillies."

No. III of the important series on "The American Type," now runnnig in The Current, will appear in the issue of December 13, and will be from the pen of Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Renus") of the Atlanta Constitution.

One of our very best Farm Journals is the Michigan Farmer at $1.50 per annum. It is a purely agricultural paper. It has as tender a regard for Michigan interests as ever a father had for a son. It is indispensable to Michigan men and it seems to us that the farmer who attempts to get along without it is a big loser.

Unclaimed Letters' December 5th.—I. Alford, Z. L. Baldwin, F. E. Bradehamp, Stephen Burk, Oscar Burbank, Frank Clark, Josephine Chase, Mrs. Benj. Fuller Ralph Galloway, Mrs. Jane Harris, Alice Hayden, Dwight Hinckley, May Horn, Frank Hurley, Walter Hough, Clarence E. Johnson, Mrs. Jas. McCane, Chas. M. Miller, J. M. Orcutt, Chas. T. Parker, W. A. Russell, Gotlieb Stabler, Clara Smith, Mary Vincent, Mary Wallace, Mrs. M. White, Thomas Minfrey.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

This week closes the first term of the school year.

Among the visitors of the school this week, were Prof. D. Putnam and Miss Lutie Densmore.

All of the Juniors and Seniors who have not spoken or read their speeches or essays will do so before the High School next Friday afternoon.

NORMAL NOTES.

The Thanksgiving recess moved the Normal student but little from the even tenor of his way.

It is generally understood that Principal Willits has under consideration an offer of the Presidency of our Agricultural college at Lansing. His chief motive in giving it consideration is his health. The holiday recess would give him an opportunity to escape the rigor of our winter months. We can fully appreciate the advantage which might be gained at Lansing but from a selfish motive find it an impossibility to encourage the plan.

We note the large representations the Normal has at the Wayne county teacher's association which meets at Plymouth this week. Prof. A. C. Brower '75 of Plymouth reads a paper upon "The New Education," and Prof. J. A. Sinclair '83, of Bellville one upon "The Moral in Education." Friday evening Principal Willits delivers a lecture upon "Scenes in Congressional Life."

Saturday evening Rev. Mr. Savage of Boston lectures before the Normal lecture association at Normal hall. This lecture is the first of a series. The series is to consist of four, the expenses of which are to be borne by private subscriptions among faculty and students. No entrance fee is charged and it is hoped that a good audience will greet one of the finest platform speakers in the field.

A GOOD ELECTION JOKE.

Mr. D. M. Uhl and Miss Helen Post playfully risked a horse on election results. Miss Post bought a wooden horse, left it at Mr. T. Neat's livery and sent word to Mr. Uhl to call and get his horse. With the bounding prospect of driving or leading home a superb animal, worthy the great defeated Mr. Uhl went to the livery, but behold! a wooden horse. He left it for curiosity visitors to look at.

GOOD TIMES AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

Santa Claus still finds Frank Smith one of the very best places in the county for him to hang out his sign. People in search of holiday presents will not need to go much further than the Emporium to find what will suit every case from the baby to the oldest. Remember the toy shop is on the second floor. Location high, prices low. Frank Smith sells jewelry cheap, but he does not keep cheap jewelry.

PERSONALS.

Miss Hattie Coonley is teaching school in the Free Church district.

Mrs. Grove Sanders left Monday to visit friends at Charlotte.

Hon. J. W. Wing of Scio was in the city Thursday.

C. R. Whitman is in Chicago attending to a chancery suit.

Mr. D. A. Horner from Caro attended his mother's funeral last week.

Mr. Cornelius Cornwell and family leave next week to spend the winter at New Orleans and mainly in Florida.

Mrs. W. H. Hayton, and daughter Lottie have returned home to Tawas City, after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hayton.

Hon. E. F. Uhl has been in the city this week. We have not heard of Mr. Uhl applying for a paying office. Too good a lawyer.

Messrs. T. C. Owen and H. D. Martin leave next week to book up the New Orleans Exposition and saturate the south with the all healing mineral water.

Mrs. Dr. Ruch has been called to Adrian to attend the wife of a prominent member of the Lenewee Co. Bar, will probably return the 8th or 9th.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland left on the 5 p. m. train Monday, proposing to visit a sister at Kalamazoo, and then to Minnesota to enter upon his important work as Baptist Home misionary of that great state. His mother who has been visiting his family the last two weeks went with him as far as Kalamazoo.

Mrs. Jeannette B. Campbell is having a nice time in visiting England, Scotland, and Ireland. We received Monday morning The Daily express, a mammoth sheet printed at Dublin, Ireland, dated Nov. 17th. It is full of news of the "Ould Counthry." But a marked silence as to our political affairs.

Mr. B. Tibbels of Pontiac, a patient of Dr. Hall's has bought Prof. Pease's residence corner Washington and Pearl streets for $2500. He moves here to take advantage of our mineral baths. Prof. Pease has moved into Prof. Estabrook's residence, Forest avenue.

Mrs. Clinton Spencer from Lansing has been spending a few days in the city caring for her sick mother Mrs. Wilson. She has been seriously sick but is getting better, Miss Ollie, in the Pension department, Detroit, has also been visiting her grandmother and other friends.

Marshal Cremer has been to his native town, state of New York, to attend a big barbecue in honor of Cleveland's election. If F. W. Cleaveland is too much of a Republican for U. S. marshal, Cremer is not too much of a Democrat to take it and merit it. A man who will go all the way to York State to attend a Cleveland celebration, ought to have a fat office. Like as not he was down as far as Albany.

The Holidays!

Are near, and while buying presents, it is well to select Useful ones, and at the place where they are sold the CHEAPEST.

Mrs. E. M. CURTIS,

No. 6 Union Block,

Has a Large Stock of Goods, and desires to Reduce the same, hence will sell all goods from NOW until JAN. 15th, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Good Trimmed HATS,

$1.00, - $1.50,

ALL OTHER GOODS AT CORRESPONDINGLY LOW FIGURES.

We have also a Complete line of Fancy Goods and Embroidery Materials, of Every Description.

We have Hoods, Mittens, Yarns and Wool Goods of All sorts, as well as BANNER RODS, and FANCY TASSELS.

New Designs for Stamping.

DURING THIS SALE, TO EVERY PERSON BUYING A HAT OR BONNET WORTH $5.00, A PAIR OF $1.00 SHELL MITTENS, OR AN EQUIVALENT WILL

Be Given.

It will pay you to call.

4 UNION BLOCK.

1031

YPSILANTI Opera House.

H. M. Curtis, Manager.

ONE NIGHT ONLY.

Saturday, Dec. 6th.

The Comedy Event,

MURRAY & MURPHY;

In their New and Original Absurdity, (in Four Acts), entitled

OUR

Our Irish Visitors.

IRISH

Our Irish Visitors.

VISITORS.

Col. Gilhooley, Thos. E. Murray,
Jerry McGinnis, Mark Murphy,
Supported by a Fine

Company of Comedians.

REDUCED PRICES.

Circle 75c
Parquet and Rear Circle 50c
Seats Reserved, without Extra Charge, at DODGE'S.
Gallery 35c

Ypsi. Opera House!

H. M. CURTIS, Manager.

ONE WEEK,

COMMENCING

Monday Eve, Dec. 8,

AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ACME DIME COMEDY CO.

A Show for Ladies.

A Show for Children,

A Show for Everybody.

Appearing in all the latest Comedies, Burlesques, Farces, etc.

ADMISSION, - - 10 cts,
Reserved Seats, 20 cts.

N. B.—Change of Programme Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Grand Matinee Thursday and Saturday.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Winter Goods.

We are offering Splendid Bargains in

Ladies, Gents., & Children's Underwear.

Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

We have too many Children's Fine Cloaks for the age of 4, 6 and 8 years, and will sell them at Greatly Reduced Prices. Also giving Special Inducements on our Entire Cloak Stock.

W. H. Sweet.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

AUCTION! AUCTION!

AUCTION!

AUCTION! AUCTION!

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!

Auction Prices.

Two Weeks More, and we will Leave You.

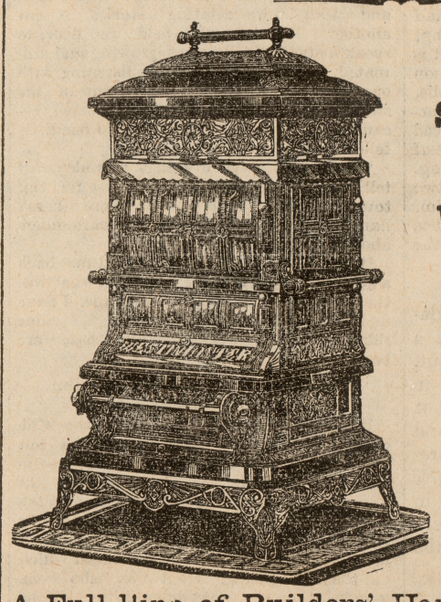
Largest Slaughter, For 2 Weeks, Ever Offered in CLOTHING.

Wolff, the Clothier,

No. 4 Union Block.

100	Overcoats,		at $2.75.
100	"	All Wool,	$3.50.
100	"	All Wool,	$5.00.

HARDWARE



COLD WEATHER
Is coming, and you will need Good Cooking and Heating

STOVES.

CALL ON J. H. SAMPSON,

AND SEE HIS

Westminster,

AND SPLENDID

Base Burners,

AND THE

Paris Range,

The Best Range in the Market

A Full line of Builders' Hardware, Bolts, Hinges, Catches, Locks, Nails, Screws, at Hard Pan Prices.

J. H. SAMPSON,

No. 17 Huron Street, Ypsilanti.